

PAN-AMERICAN!
\$3.70 BUFFALO AND RETURN \$3.70
 Tickets good for 3 days.

Strs. "North King" and "Caspian"
 Leaves Deseronto, daily except Monday, at 9.51 p.m.

NAPANEE

Vol. ^{Benson Steve} **AL**

Town

NO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

IF WE PLEASE YOU, TELL OTHERS.

IF WE DON'T PLEASE TELL US.

The Growing Robinson Store

Growing in What Way?

In character, adaptability and variety of goods; in methods of selling and
delivering these goods; in making it easiest to return what, for any reason, you
wish to return; in giving back money for returned goods, without undue par-
or "squirming"; the actual money.

We know you have faith in us, and, knowing that, we are determined to be worthy of that confidence. This store may be relied upon to offer the largest and best assorted stocks of fresh merchandize at the lowest possible prices for trustworthy goods.

NEW FALL GOODS!

During the last two weeks we have put into stock over 100 cases of new goods. New Dress Goods, new Coatings, new Furs, new Millinery, new Jackets, new Ladies' Suits and Skirts, new Men's Suitings and Overcoats, new Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. We invite you to inspect these goods at your leisure. We have an obliging staff who will gladly give you all the information they can.

Ladies' Wool Shawls.

We have just received three very special values in Ladies' Knitted Wool Shawls. Ladies' Wool Shawls, extra large size, in white and black shades, special at \$1. Ladies' Wool Shawls in white, grey and black shades, special at 50c. Ladies' Wool Shawls in white, grey, cardinal and black shades, regular 50c quality for 40c.

Summer Goods.

Whatever summer goods are left we are clearing out as rapidly as possible. Price is no object. We haven't the room for them and everything must be sold.

Our Carpet Department.

A look through our Carpet Department will soon convince you that we can sell you Carpets as cheap as any store in Canada.

Tapestry Carpets, a nice line at 25c per yd.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose Special.

We have some of the greatest bargains in Ladies' Cashmere Hose you will see for many a day.

Ladies' all-wool, seamless, plain Cashmere Hose, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, regular 35c for 25c.

Ladies' ribbed, seamless Cashmere Hose, sizes 8½, 9½, regular 35c for 25c.

Ladies' all-wool, seamless, plain Cashmere Hose, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, very special at 37c and 50c.

Remnants.

The tremendous selling of the past season has made good many Remnants for us. We are clearing them out at great reductions. You will find a great saving in price if the quantities are right for you.

Shamrock Table Linens and Table Napkins.

Summer Goods.

Whatever summer goods are left we are clearing out as rapidly as possible. Price is no object. We haven't the room for them and everything must be sold.

Our Carpet Department.

A look through our Carpet Department will soon convince you that we can sell you Carpets as cheap as any store in Canada.

- Tapestry Carpets, a nice line at 25c per yd.
- Tapestry Carpets, very special at 50c and 55c per yd.
- Ingrain Carpets at 20c, 25c, 32½c, 42½c and 48c per yd.
- Wool Carpets at 62½c, 75c and \$1.00 per yd.
- Brussels Carpets from 90c up.
- Amxminster Carpets at \$1.00 per yd.
- Velvet Carpets at \$1.25 and \$1.40 per yd.

THE PROGRESSIVE
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY

The Always Busy Store

RUBBER!

SAVED TO OUR USERS.—In response to a growing demand I offer this rubber of extreme purity, it is almost white, soft and of double thickness, and it is superior to any rubber in the market and can be obtained at my store at 10¢ per lb. The common rubber should not be used twice, if at all. Do not be deceived and do not take inferior substitutes, which are made chiefly of old rubber.

WM. COXALL.

WE BUY
WOOL
Saturdays.

JOHN
MCKAY

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of John Grant, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Doctor of Medicine, Deceased

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 122, Section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, and amending Acts, that all creditors and others having any claims or demands whatsoever against the said John Grant, deceased, who died on or about the 17th day of June, 1901, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Deroche & Madden, Napanee, Ont., Solicitors for the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, on or before MONDAY, the 2nd day of SEPTEMBER, 1901, full particulars and proof of all claims (if any) which they may have against the estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 2nd day of September, 1901, the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required, and the said Executors will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person or persons whose claims shall not have been received prior to the time of such distribution.

DEROCHÉ & MADDEN,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Eliza Grant and M. E. Grant.
33d
Dated at Napanee, this 1st day of August, 1901.

Children's Wagons in all sizes at Pollard's Bookstore.

A splendid stock of all kinds of rings, newest designs now ready for inspection at prices to satisfy you. F. Chinneck's Jewelry Store.

Mr. Dafoe has sold the old MacPherson property. It has passed into the hands of a non resident of Napanee and will be leased to the Rev. Canon Jarvis who takes possession on the 1st of September.

The County Model School will open Tuesday, Sept. 3rd. Applications must be sent to the Inspector before the end of August.

Market Square,
Napanee.

Albert College, Belleville,
ONT.

287 students enrolled, 115 young ladies and 172 young men.
Buildings heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

MUSIC.—A splendid new pipe organ with latest motor attachment is now being placed in Massey Hall. Three young ladies completed the Senior Piano (A.E.M.) and taking first class honors.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.—Three specially furnished rooms, Demonstration, Dining and Working room are now being prepared for this Department, to which a graduated specialist will give her full attention.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Both the Aesthetic and Swedish systems taught. This year the young ladies prepared to costume the beautiful Queen and May Day.

Marvelous record of success in all departments. Out of 16 candidates for Senior Matriculation into Toronto University 11 were successful.

Will re-open Tuesday Sept. 10th, 1901.

For Calendar or more address

PRINCIPAL DYER D.D.

105 from Napanee took in the Belleville and Trenton excursion last Friday.

Clouds will be ground on Tuesday and Saturday for some time after new crop is threshed. If at home may grip oftener.

Ladies all-wool, seamless, plain Cashmere Hose, \$1. 9, 9½, very special at 37c and 50c.

Remnants.

The tremendous selling of the past season has made good many Remnants for us. We are clearing them at great reductions. You will find a great saving in price if the quantities are right for you.

Shamrock Table Linens and Table Napkins.

We handle the "Shamrock" brand of Table Linens and Napkins, which we import direct from Ireland. The growing sales in this department are proof that the value are better here than in other stores. This week we call your attention to an extra heavy pure linen cloth, 18 bleached, 60 inches wide, worth 50c for 35c per yd.



AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White Pine Timber in the following townships in the DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, namely:—The Townships of GRAHAM (part), HART, CARTIER, LEVACK, JARVIS, ANDERSON, CHESELEY, GILMOR, WHITMAN, CURTIS and RUTHERFORD (part), and certain areas between the PIGEON RIVER and the ARROW RIVER waters in the District of THUNDER BAY, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

At the same time and place certain forfeited and abandoned Berths in the Townships of DIOBY, SHERBORNE and LUTHERWORTH, in the District of HALiburton, and County of VICTORIA, will be offered for sale, the purchasers of these latter Berths to have the right to cut all kinds of timber.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of Sale and information as to Areas and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at OTTAWA, Sault Ste. Marie and PORT ARTHUR.

E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,

Toronto, June 1, 1901.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for, 36b



Mary Jane.—Do you keep rat poison?
The Chemist.—Yes, miss. What kind did you want?

Mary Jane.—Have you got a kind that will make the rats go and die the next door?—Pick me up.

KINGSTON

BIG FAIR

Sept. 9 to 11

Splendid Platform Attraction

First-class Music,

Baseball Tournament

Horse Races.

SEE DARING

LEO. STEVENS

Go up incased in a huge bomb, the shell which is blown to pieces by gun powder after being carried a mile high in a monster balloon.

DON'T MISS IT.

J. W. EDWARDS

36b

SECRETARY.

A Frenchman has invented a pipe which has a whistle in the stem in order to enable the smoker to summon a cab without taking the pipe from his mouth. What we now is a cigarette with an attachment signal an undertaker.

Gram-o-phones improved style for on the instalment plan if desired. Records and points kept on hand. and hear how plain they are.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry S

E EXPRESS.

PAN-AMERICAN!

\$5 BUFFALO
AND RETURN **\$5**
Tickets good for 30 days.

Srs. "North King" and "Casplan"
Leaves Deseronto, daily except Monday, at 9.51 p.m.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CANADA—FRIDAY, AUGUST 23rd, 1901.

TELL US.

Store!

methods of selling and
that, for any reason, you
without undue parley

ty of that confidence.
rehandize at the lowest

DS!

new Dress Goods, new
suitings and Overcoat-
our leisure. We have

ose Special.

t bargains in Ladies'
ny a day.
n Cashmere Hose, sizes
mere Hose. sizes 8½, 9,
n Cashmere Hose, sizes
0c.

past season has made a
are clearing them out
a great saving in price

ens and

PERSONALS.

Rev. G. S. White was in Prescott on Sunday and assisted in the funeral services of Jas. H. Whitney, Chas. White and Ezra Lane, who were drowned while running the rapids on the St. Lawrence river.

Mrs. John Ross, of Milford, is spending a couple of weeks in town visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nelson B. Root.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tyner, of Lime Lake, were in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wartman, of Colebrook, spent Sunday with friends in town.

At Grimsby Park, on Monday morning, August 12, the engagement was announced of Miss Myrtle E. Lake to Mr. James Richardson, cotton broker, of Liverpool, England. Miss Lake is a daughter of Mrs. H. A. Lake, of Napanee, and niece of Mr. John A. Shibley, of Providence, R.I.

Mrs. Bryan McCann, of Lime Lake, is spending a few days in Napanee and Deseronto visiting her daughters.

Mr. C. Ward, of Colebrook, gave us a call on Saturday.

Mr. Bruce Culcutch, of Portsmouth, spent a few days last week with his cousin, Mr. Percy Asselstine.

Mr. Walter Hosey, of Ottawa, is spending his holidays in town, the guest of his mother, Mrs. Hosey, Dundas street.

Mr. Robert Switzer has returned to town.

Miss Lydia Baker, of Toronto, who has been visiting friends in this vicinity for the past month, left for home on Saturday.

Miss Mamie Allison, of Dorland, spent Saturday in town.

Miss Annie Baxter, nurse-in training, of New York, who has been spending her holidays at her home in Yarker, spent Saturday in Napanee.

Mr. Russel Shannaman, of Gananoque, spent Sunday in town.

D. W. Allison, Esq., of Adolphustown, was in town on Monday.

Miss Mariha Kent, of Buffalo, arrived home on Saturday to spend her holidays.

Mr. Wm. Sanderson, of Detroit, is home on his holidays.

Miss Florence Hall is the guest of Miss Gardner, Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Flach, after spending a month at Sydenham, have returned to town.

Miss Stella Amey is the guest of Mrs. Nicholas Amey, Ernestown Station.

Mr. C. Shorey spent a few days in Sydenham last week, the guest of his brother, Mr. E. S. Shorey.

Mr. and Mrs. Frost and little son have been guests of Mrs. Frost's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Sills, Sillsville, for the past month.

Mr. M. W. Pruyn has been poorly for the past few weeks.

Mrs. A. Lalonde and little son, Ross, are visiting her mother, Mrs. McCumber, for a few weeks.

Rev. Rockwell Clancy and wife, who are spending a few days with his sister Mrs. Z. A. VanLuven, spoke in the Eastern Methodist church on his mission work in India last Sunday evening, for which place he expects to start on October 1st. He has been in Canada and the United States for the past year on a furlough, and will again take up his work in India, where he has spent the most of eighteen years. The work has been in charge of his brother, who has been a missionary in that land for a number of years.

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,
Call and see our stock. Also dealers in Coal, Salt, Land Plaster
Portland Cement, Mill Wood, Cordwood, etc.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

We DO NOT measure the tongue on our matched lumber or siding.

DELICIOUS FOOD AND DRINK.

Our aim is to keep the best Coffees
and sell them at a little lower price
than any other grocer asks.

We strive to maintain all our goods and prices at
that same standard, and the fact that we invariably
give satisfaction indicates the success we
achieve.

Fresh Peaches, Plums and Gages arrive
daily.

We also have a nice stock of Fearman's and
Lawry & Son's Hams and English Breakfast
Bacon.

J. F. SMITH,

DUNDAS STREET.



Miss Estella Smith, of Syracuse, N.Y., is
spending a few days in town before leaving
for Calgary, N. W. T.

Dr. and Mrs. Freeman Huffman and
child are guests of Mr. Huffman's father,
Mr. T. A. Huffman, Bridge St.

Miss Emma Thompson, Palace Road,
Mrs. George Robinson, with Miss Maggie
and Lillian Robinson, of Newburgh and
Mrs. Elze, of Detroit, were visitors at John
McMains' last week.

Mr. Thos. Symington arrived home on
Wednesday from a trip to England and
Scotland.

Miss Minnie Halliday, who has been
spending her vacation with her sisters,
Mrs. Dooxsee and Mrs. Anderson, leaves on
Saturday for a week's stay at the Pan-
American, after which she will return to
her duties as teacher in Winnipeg.

BIRTHS.

FRALICK—At Cleveland, Aug. 5th, the
wife of Mr. Walter Fralick, of a son,

LONGMORE—At Camden East, on Friday,
August 16, 1901, the wife of Mr. H. B.
Longmore, of a son.

CASTALDI—At Napanee, on Thursday,
August 15, 1901, the wife of Mr. Nichols
Castaldi, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARTEN—In Ernestown, on Thursday,
August 15th, 1901, Clarinda, wife of Mr.
Geo. Harten, aged 41 years and 4 months.

SCOTT—At his late residence, Mill Street,
Napanee, on Sunday, August 18, 1901, Mr.
Gideon Scott, aged 82 years and 6 months.

FELLOWS.

Our school has begun again with
Miss Wilson at the helm. We are
pleased to see her among us again.

The steam thrasher is heard in our
midst again.

day after at two weeks' visit with his
sons at Rochester, N.Y.

Master Willie Hartman, of King-
ston, is visiting at Mr. O. Snider's.

Mr. and Mrs. Snider, of Maple Lane,
were visiting their daughter, Mrs. Jas.
Boice, Monday and Tuesday.

Samuel Evans and John Burns,
have gone to Manitoba.

YARKER.

The Sunday School of St. Anthony's
church, Yarker, will run an excursion
to Lake Ontario Park, Kingston, on
Wednesday next, August 28th.

The Benjamin Manufacturing Co.
gave their employees an excursion to
Sydenham, providing them and their
families with complimentary tickets.
Outsiders were charged 25c and many
went with them.

Miss Florence Scott, of Napanee, is
visiting at Wm. Montgomery's.

Miss Maud O'Mara has returned
from Syracuse.

Everton Emberley has secured Bat-
tersea school.

School opened on Monday. Miss
Asselstine and Mrs. Bowman are the
teachers.

Mr. John Wright has just completed
two very creditable jobs in verandah
building; one for Mr. S. Winter and
another for Mr. A. Connolly.

William Hill has recovered from
illness, and left for the east for a
change.

A Snare and family have returned
from Chaumont, N.Y.

F. Hart has placed a handsome new
organ in the church of St. Anthony
here.

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we are clearing them out
and a great saving in price
1.

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se Races.

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LEO. STEVENS

increased in a huge bomb, the shell of
is blown to pieces by gun powder
being carried a mile high by a
er balloon.

DON'T MISS IT.

W. EDWARDS

SECRETARY.

renchman has invented a pipe which
whistle in the stem in order to enable
cooker to summon a cab without taking
pe from his mouth. What we want
is a cigarette with an attachment to
an undertaker.

m-o-phones improved style for sale
de instalment plan if desirable.
ds and points kept on hand. Call
ear how plain they are.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

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take up his work in India, where he has
spent the most of eighteen years. The
work has been in charge of his brother,
who has been a missionary in that land for
a number of years.

Mrs. MacMillan and daughter are visit-
ing her father, Geo. L. Mair, East street.

Messrs. C. D. and B. M. Black spent
Civic Holiday in Belleville.

Mrs. William Carroll and son Gordon
are guests of Mrs. Boyes, Robert street.

Mrs. W. A. Steacy and daughter have
returned from a visit with relatives in
Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lapum and two
children, of Scranton, Pa., are visiting
Mrs. Lapum's parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Sperry Rockwell, John St.

Miss Flossie Wolfe, of Sydenham, was
the guest of her brother Mr. A. Wolfe,
Centre St., this week.

Mr. Alex. Henry, of Toronto, spent a
few days in town this week.

Miss Ethel Wilson is spending the week
with friends in Deseronto.

Mr. Wesley Collier, of Peterboro, is
spending his holidays in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, of Deseronto,
spent Sunday last with friends in town.

Mrs. T. Naylor, of Deseronto, is the guest
of her father, Mr. John Coates, Roblin's
Hill, this week.

Mrs. Herb. Collier, of Newburgh, is
spending a month at her father's, Chief
Adams, Brockville.

Mr. Arthur Callaghan is taking in the
sights at the Pan-American.

Mr. Herb Collier, of Newburgh, is spend-
ing this week at Buffalo.

The Misses Fox are visiting friends in
Hamilton, proceeding from there to
Buffalo.

Miss Lulu Root is spending a week visit-
ing friends at Lime Lake.

Mr. Frank A. Paul, of Philadelphia, re-
turned home on Thursday, after spending
a month with his uncle, Mr. A. E. Paul.

Mrs. R. Powell and daughter, of Belle-
ville, spent Sunday and Monday with Mrs.
Jos. Powell.

Mr. Jack Fletcher, of Buffalo, formerly
of Napanee, was calling on friends on
Tuesday.

Mr. Joe. Powell, of the "Star" staff has
returned from the Pan-American.

Mr. and Mrs. Canfield, formerly of
Sandhurst, were in town on Tuesday.

Miss Neilson left for Toronto on Monday.
After taking in the millinery openings
there she will proceed to Aylmer.

Mr. Parker D. Lake, of Marlbank, is
spending a week in this vicinity visiting
friends.

Miss Alice N. Tyner, of Lime Lake,
who has been spending the past two weeks
visiting friends and relatives in Napanee
and Deseronto, returned home on Thurs-
day.

Mr. Fletcher Spence, of the Hardy Dry
Goods Co., is visiting his parents, York
Street, Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lapum, Mr.
Courtney Lapum and Edith Lapum, of
Scranton, Pennsylvania, are spending two
weeks with friends in Napanee.

Mr. W. A. Warner, of Trenton, was in
Napanee Thursday.

Miss Harriet E. Clark made a trip to
Kingston last Monday.

Messrs. Wm. Glenn, Frank Stevens and
Mike McDonald spent a few days this week
at Beaver Lake fishing.

Mrs. William Little and two children, of
Campbellford, and Mrs. Thomas Bulpit,
of Madoc, are the guests of Mrs. George
Robinson, corner of Mill and Richard Sts.

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FELLOWS.

Our school has begun again with
Miss Wilson at the helm. We are
pleased to see her among us again.

The steam thrasher is heard in our
midst again.

On Thursday of last week our S. S.
Picnic was held at Millhaven. Al-
though gotten up on short notice the
superintendent, Thomas Furr, received
the hearty support of the congregation
and nearly every family was repre-
sented. Some had a pain and could
not come. The afternoon was spent in
boating, races, jumping, base ball, fish-
ing, etc., old and young seeming to
enjoy themselves fully.

The talk now is for a lawn social to
pay for the new organ. We wish them
success.

While returning from the picnic Mr.
Wm. Hagerman met with a serious
accident. His bicycle broke throwing
him heavily to the ground. He struck
on his chin, forcing the lower jaw
back, shattering the bone at the hinge
joint. Dr. Mabey was telephoned for
and set the jaw in plaster paris also
sewing up a bad gash below the chin.
Will is doing as well as could be
expected.

After tea on Friday last Nelson
Sharp, of Violet, and Thos. Furr, of
Fellows, drove to Sydenham and
captured 350 of the finnies, returning
before breakfast next morning.

J. Pitman is again able to attend to
the wants of his customers.

Mr. E. Hagerman made a trip to
Kingston on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Brown, of Wilton,
were the guests of Thos. Furr and
wife on Sunday.

Miss Robinson, of Florida, has been
the guest of Miss E. McFarlane the
past week.

Miss A. Shaw has gone to take care
of the school at Asselstine's factory.

Messrs. M. Parrott and T. Denyes
took a trip to Marlbank this week.

Mr. D. Shea has shipped his Picton
peas.

Rev. G. McCaul preached an excellent
sermon on Sunday last. There was a
good attendance.

Myrtle Pitman passed promotion.

The Deaf Hear.—No. 865 of "The
Health World" of 780, Eighth Avenue, New
York, contains a description of a Remark-
able Cure for Deafness and Head Noises,
which may be carried out at the patient's
home, and which is said to be a certain
cure. This number will be sent free to
any deaf person sending their address to
the Editor. 29-1y

McINTYRE'S CORNERS.

The farmers are about done harvest-
ing around here and threshing is the
order of the day. This year's crop is
below the average.

Messrs. E. C. Gilbert, Maple Lawn,
and Bert Snider, of Odessa, were
through here visiting friends previous
to their departure for Manitoba.

Arney Buck has returned home after
spending a couple of months with H.
Babcock, Odessa.

School re-opened on Monday last.

R. G. Miller spent Sunday last visit-
ing friends at Parma and Adolphus-
town.

Mr. Azel Buck returned home Sun-

Everton Emberley has secured Bat-
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from Chaumont, N.Y.

F. Hart has placed a handsome new
organ in the church of St. Anthony
here.

Miss H. Connolly has purchased a
new piano from Vanlaven Bros.

The low neck is the afternoon priv-
ilege of women for informal dressing.
And there are women who think that
they cannot rest at all if their throats
are covered. A woman said lately that
she did wish the fashion writers would
stop using the word "bewildering" in
commenting upon the fashions. But
what less is it than bewildering when
we have taken to calling our garments
for outdoor wear paletots and cassocks
and visites and our negligee coats!
The tea coat is an informal garment in
which one slips her afternoon tea or
chocolate with her feminine friends
who have dropped in. It is not a crime
to be found in it by any callers. But
one does not deliberately put it on in
which to receive guests. One of the
uses of the tea coat is for most informal
wear when dining en famille. It
sometimes may happen that dinner is
served before one is dressed for the
evening. The tea coat is donned easily
with whatever shirt you mean to wear
after dinner, and a pretty toilette thus
is made with surprising rapidity.

DON'T GIVE IN.

If you have tried various so-called
remedies and obtained no relief, don't
say that there is no cure for rheumatism.
The trouble is, you have not taken the
right medicine. What Dr. Hall's Rheu-
matic Cure has accomplished for thou-
sands of sufferers it can do for you. Mr.
S. O. Taylor, Charlecotte, Ont., suffered
with rheumatism in the back (lumbago)
for four years; five bottles of Dr. Hall's
Rheumatic Cure completely cured him.
He has been free from pain ever since.
As a blood purifier it has no equal.
This preparation is put up in bottles
containing ten days treatment. Price
50 cents at all druggists or The Dr. Hall
Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

J. G. Fennell

Lawn Mowers,
Screen Doors,
Window Screens,
Screen Wire,
Spring Hinges,
Wire Netting.

Sole Agent for

ARK BRAND,

weather and waterproof
Mixed Paint.

MILLS BLOCK,

next door to The Robinson Co

SEEN ON THE STREETS.

Anxiety in Men's Faces as They Go to Business.

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—"Wisdom crieth without, she uttereth her voice in the streets."—Prov. i. 20.

We are all ready to listen to the voices of nature—the voices of the mountain, the voices of the sea, the voices of the storm, the voices of the star. As in some of the cathedrals of Europe, there is an organ at either end of the building, and the one instrument responds musically to the other, so in the great cathedral of nature, day responds to day, and night to night, and flower to flower, and star to star in the great harmonies of the universe. The spring-time is an evangelist in blossoms, preaching of God's love, and the winter is a prophet, white-bearded, denouncing woe against our sins. We are all ready to listen to the voices of nature, but how few of us learn anything from the voices of the noisy and dusty street. You go to your mechanism, and to your work, and to your merchandise, and you come back again, and often with how indifferent a heart you pass through these streets. Are there no tufts of truth growing up between these cobblestones beaten with the feet of toil and pain and pleasure, the slow tread of age and the quick step of childhood. Aye, there are great harvests to be reaped, and this morning I thrust in the sickle because the harvest is ripe. "Wisdom crieth without, she uttereth her voice in the streets."

In the first place the street impresses me with the fact that this life is a scene of toil and struggle. By ten o'clock of every day the city is jarring with wheels, and shuffling with feet, and humming with voices, and covered with the breath of smoke stacks, and a-rush with traffickers. You are jostled by those who have bargains to make and notes to sell. Up this ladder with a hod of bricks, out of this bank with a roll of bills, on this dray with a load of goods, digging a cellar, or shingling a roof, or shoeing a horse, or building a wall, or mending a watch, or binding a book. Sometimes I have stopped at the corner of the street as the multitudes went hither and yon, and it has seemed to be a great pantomime, and as I looked upon it my heart broke. This great tide of human life that goes down the street is as rapids tossed and turned aside and dashed ahead and driven back—beautiful in its confusion and confused in its beauty. In the carpeted aisles of the forest, in the woods from which the eternal shadow is never lifted, on the shore of the sea over whose iron coast tosses the tangled foam sprinkling the cracked cliffs with a baptism of whirlwind and tempest, is the best place to study God, but in the rushing, swarming, raving street is the best place to study man. Going down to your place of business and coming home again, I charge you look about; see these signs of poverty, of wretchedness, of hunger, of sin, of bereavement, and as you go through the streets, gather up in the arms of your prayers all the sorrows, all the losses, all the sufferings, all the bereavements of those whom you pass, and present them in prayer before an all-sympathetic God.

Again, the street impresses me with the fact that all classes and conditions of society must com-

the fact that it is a great field for Christian charity. There are hunger and suffering and want and wretchedness in the country; but these evils chiefly congregate in our great cities. On every street crime prowls, and drunkenness staggers, and shame winks, and pauperism thrusts out its hand, asking for alms. Here want is most squalid and hunger is most lean. A Christian man going along a street in New York, saw a poor lad, and he stopped and said: "My boy, do you know how to read and write?" The boy made no answer. The man asked the question twice and thrice, "Can you read and write?" and then the boy answered, with a tear splashing on the back of his hand, "No, sir; I can't read nor write neither. God, sir, don't want me to read and write. Didn't he take away my father so long ago I never remembered to have seen him? and haven't I had to go along the streets to get things to fetch home for the folks to eat? and didn't I, as soon as I could carry a basket, have to go out and pick up cinders, and never had no schooling, sir? God don't want me to read, sir. I can't read nor write neither." Oh! these poor wanderers! They have no chance. Born in degradation, as they get up from their hands and knees to walk, they take their first step on the road to despair. Oh, let us go forth in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, to rescue them. Let us ministers not be afraid of soiling our black clothes while we go down on that mission. While we are tying an elaborate knot in our cravat, or while we are in the study rounding off some period rhetorically, we might be saving a soul from death and hiding a multitude of sins. O Christian laymen, go out on this work. If you are not willing to go forth yourself, then give of your means, and if you are too lazy to go, and if you are too stingy to help, then get out of the way and hide yourself in the dens and caves of the earth, lest, when Christ's chariot comes along, the horses' hoofs trample you into the mire. Beware lest the thousands of the destitute of your city, in the last great day, rise up and curse your stupidity and your neglect.

Lastly: the street impresses me with the fact that all the people are looking forward. The inhabitants go up and down, but they never weep and they never toil. A river flows through that city, with rounded and luxuriant banks, and trees of life laden with everlasting fruitage, bend their branches to dip the crystal. No plumed hearse rattles over that pavement, for they are never sick. With immortal health glowing in every vein, they know not how to die. Those towers of strength, those palaces of beauty, gleam in the light of a sun that never sets. O heaven, beautiful Heaven! Heaven where our friends are! They take no census in that city, for it is inhabited by "a multitude which no man can number." Rank above rank; host above host; gallery above gallery; sweeping all around the heavens. Thousands of thousands, millions of millions, quadrillions of quadrillions, quintillions of quintillions. Blessed are they who enter in through the gate into that city. Oh, start for it this morning. Through the blood of the great sacrifice of the son of God,

FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK.

Monarchs Who Receive Starvation Wages.

The King of Portugal is probably the poorest sovereign in Europe. He is supposed to receive \$400,000 a year, but it is alleged it is some time since he received anything at all because money is uncommonly "tight" in the national exchequer. Many of the royal dependents pay their tradesmen with credit notes, but no doubt in the future when Portugal, by practising the strictest economy, rights herself, they will be above par.

The Sultan is a rich man, but his position is not responsible for his wealth. Were it not that he has enormous private means he could not rule over Turkey, because some years have now elapsed since he drew even a portion of his salary, although the Turks boast that he is paid at the rate of \$4,000,000 per annum for occupying the throne. This is true on paper; but in reality Abdul Hamid gives his services for nothing owing to the bankrupt condition of his country.

Twelve dollars a week is the municipal salary of the King of Samoa. The Berlin General Act of 1889 brought this once powerful monarch face to face with poverty, and settled the allowance mentioned upon him in lieu of the thousands he formerly played with. The most humiliating fact, however, is that his chief justice receives \$6,000, and his President of Council \$5,000 a year, while his most insignificant subject has an income little below his own.

Until quite lately the King of Dahomey received the equivalent of \$5 a week from the French Government to enable him to live in exile at Martinique. But eventually he appealed for an increase in salary in order to maintain a larger retinue, with the result that he was granted an additional five francs. After all, twenty-four shillings a week is not an exorbitant allowance for the man who was once the most powerful monarch in West Africa.

The privilege of being King of Luxemburg is not an enviable one from a financial point of view, at any rate, for although the salary accruing to the post is supposed to be \$15,000 a year, there is often difficulty in collecting as many hundreds. The whole kingdom only extends over an area of 1,000 square miles, defended by an army of 350 men. The inhabitants pay taxes when they choose to do so, but directly the Government becomes unpopular the country refuses to support it, and the soldiers, whose pay is months and not infrequently years overdue, side with the people. At such times the King has to give his country credit, and at others finds it difficult to secure the funds necessary to uphold the dignity of the throne.

The unfortunate Emperor Kwang Hsu of China is supposed to be able to live without money; at all events, his Government does not provide him with a penny. There is absolutely no grant to the reigning monarch in China, but the Emperor has the privilege of being able to order any goods he may require, and will not be asked to pay for them. The same rule applies to the Dowager Empress, but she receives pocket money in the shape of \$1,250,000 per annum for "giving advice" to the Emperor on political matters.

IN A LONDON SLUM.

How the Other Half Lives, as Shown in Clerkenwell.

They were a couple of dirty little urchins tossing pennies at the entrance of a Clerkenwell court on a



MUSICAL DRI
The Duke of Cornwall and Yo

GUARDS AND LINES

LIKES AND DISLIKES OF FERENT REGIMENTS.

War Office Careful Not To Rival Regiments in C Town.

As was evidenced by the riot at Shorncliffe, England, soldiers have their differences. But the War Office are not often acquainted with facts, though they generally age to leak out sooner or later. Such was the case with the Brockhurst affair which occurred some months back. The Fusiliers were somewhat aggrieved at being removed from Portsmouth to Brockhurst, and as some art men were stationed there, with the Fusiliers were not on the friendliest terms, they indulged in soldiers call, "a strike out" hundred panes of glass were broken besides other damage to property and limbs.

All efforts to subdue the trouble proved futile until a very large detachment from a neighboring fort was requisitioned. Though the riot was the most serious affair in no dangerous personal injuries were inflicted.

Sometimes the origin of the and dislikes existing between regiments can be traced, though it is a curious fact that in many of their friendships and enmities become such established rites that they have been handed down for such a considerable number of years that the soldiers themselves do not know how they originated. There is better evidence of this in the case of the Fusiliers than in the strong aversion that exists between the King's and Royal Irish Rifles. Neither regiment knows whence it came, what the cause, yet the fact remains that whenever these are stationed together in any part of the world there is certain to be a disturbance.

DISTURBANCE OF SOME REGIMENTS.

Authorities at the War Office are well aware of this, and therefore exercise some discretion in keeping the regiments apart. In 1888, however, a considerable mistake occurred, and the King's and Royal Irish Rifles were both sent to Raitor, one arriving three months after the other. When they had together about four days a riot broke out, and a thousand men were engaged in a riot.

They started with belts and swords and the engagement progressed with additions to their equipment with pokers, fire-shovels, rifles even bayonets. However, no serious fighting occurred, and the matter was soon brought to a close.

and temper, is the best place to study God; but in the rushing, swarming, raving street is the best place to study man. Going down to your place of business and coming home again, I charge you look about, see these signs of poverty, of wretchedness, of hunger, of sin, of bereavement, and as you go through the streets, gather up in the arms of your prayers all the sorrows, all the losses, all the sufferings, all the bereavements of those whom you pass, and present them in prayer before an all-sympathetic God.

Again, the street impresses me with the fact that all classes and conditions of society must communicate. We sometimes cultivate a wicked exclusiveness. Intellect despises ignorance. R refinement will have nothing to do with boorishness. Gloves hate the sunburned hand, the high forehead despises the flat head, the trim hedgerow will have nothing to do with the wild copsewood; and Athens hates Nazareth. This ought not so to be. I bless God that all classes of people are compelled to meet on the street. The glittering coach wheel clashes against the scavenger's cart; the robes run against the peddler's pack; robust health meets wan sickness; honesty confronts fraud; every class of people meets every other class, impudence and modesty, pride and humility, purity and beastliness, frankness and hypocrisy, meet on the same block in the same street in the same city. Oh! that is what Solomon meant when he said, "The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all."

Again, the street impresses me with the fact that it is a very hard thing for a man to keep his heart right, and to get to heaven. Infinite temptations spring upon us from these places of public concourse. Amid so much affluence, how much temptation to covetousness and to be discontented with our humble lot. And so many opportunities for over-reaching, what temptation to extortion. Amid so much display, what temptation to vanity. Amid the madstreets and Hell Gates of so many saloons of strong drink, what allurements to dissipation. In the street, how many make quick eternal shipwreck. If a man-of-war comes back from a battle and is towed into the navy-yard we go down to look at the splintered spars, and count the bullet holes, and look with patriotic admiration on the flag that floated in victory from the mast head. But that man is more of a curiosity who has gone through thirty years of sharp-shooting of business life, and yet sails on victor over the temptations of the street. Oh! how many have gone down under the pressure, leaving not so much as the patch of a canvas to tell where they perished. They never had any peace. Their dishonesties kept tolling in their ears. If I had an axe and could split open the beams of that fine house, perhaps I would find in the very heart of it a skeleton. In his very best wine there is a smack of poor man's sweat. Oh! is it strange that when a man has devoured widows' houses he is disturbed with indigestion? All the forces of nature are against him. The floods are ready to drown him, and the earthquakes to swallow him, and the fires to consume him, and the lightning to smite him. Ave, all the armies of God are on the street, and on the day when the crowns of heaven are distributed, some of the brightest of them will be given to those men who were faithful to God and faithful to the souls of others, amid the marts of business proving themselves the heroes of the street. Mighty were their temptations, mighty was their deliverance, and mighty shall be their triumph.

Again, the street impresses us with

every vein, they know not how to die. Those towers of strength, those palaces of beauty, gleam in the light of a sun that never sets. O heaven, beautiful heaven! Heaven where our friends are! They take no census in that city, for it is inhabited by "a multitude which no man can number." Rank above rank; host above host; gallery above gallery; sweeping all around the heavens. Thousands of thousands, millions of millions, quadrillions of quadrillions; quintillions of quintillions. Blessed are they who enter in through the gate into that city. Oh, start for it this morning. Through the blood of the great sacrifice of the son of God, take up your march for heaven. "The Spirit and the Bride say, Come, and whosoever will, let him come, and take of the water of life freely." Join this great throng who this morning, for the first time, espouse their faith in Christ. All the doors of invitation are open. "And I saw twelve gates, and they were twelve pearls."

THE MOUSTACHE.

First Worn in England by the Hussars in 1815.

The custom of wearing moustaches did not prevail in France until the reign of Louis Philippe, when it became obligatory in the whole French army. In England the moustache was worn by hussars after the peace of 1815, and it was not until the close of the Crimean War that English civilians, as well as English soldiers in general, wore hair on the lip.

Shortly after the moustache came into favor among gentlemen Horace Mayhew was passing through an English country town, and was immediately noted and followed by a small army of children, who pointed to his lip and called out derisively:

"He's got whiskers under his snout! He's got whiskers under his snout!"

For a long time the moustache was the subject of raillery, even after it was becoming common, and the famous caricaturist, Leech, printed in Punch a picture of two old-fashioned women, who, when they were spoken to by bearded railway guards, fell on their knees and cried out:

"Take all we have gentlemen, but spare our lives!"

LIFE'S A BUBBLE.

Over a century ago a London gentleman, named Johnson, left all his money to the Stationers' Company, on condition that they paid the vicar of Hendon (in which churchyard testator was buried) one guinea yearly for preaching a sermon on the words, "Bulla est vita numana" (Life's a bubble). The sermon has just been preached, and the master and wardens of the Stationers' Company attended as usual, and afterwards inspected the benefactor's tomb, according to the trust.

AGGRAVATING MAN.

Mrs. Flitey—My husband's the meanest thing. He had the rheumatism when he woke up this morning.

Mrs. Hitey—Well?

Mrs. Flitey—That's a sure sign of rain, and I've got a lawn party on for this afternoon.

I have decided to be an hospital nurse, said Amy. I saw it stated that 75 per cent. of unmarried men fall in love and propose to the women that nurse them through severe illnesses. I saw that statement too, added Mabel; but my recollection is that it said pretty nurses.

has the privilege of being able to order any goods he may require, and will not be asked to pay for them. The same rule applies to the Dowager Empress, but she receives pocket money in the shape of \$1,250,000 per annum for "giving advice" to the Emperor on political matters.

IN A LONDON SLUM.

How the Other Half Lives, as Shown in Clerkenwell.

They were a couple of dirty little urchins tossing pennies at the entrance of a Clerkenwell court on a summer Sunday afternoon. Their hats were crownless, their bodies coatless and their feet bootless. Indeed, their entire apparel seemed to consist of two hat rims and some tattered ticking shirts and trousers, the bottoms of which were torn into scallops, squares and other fancy patterns. The little alleyway where they stood guard was dark and ill-smelling, yet from the rear there issued sounds of music such as one would scarcely expect to hear in that neighborhood. "Who makes the music?" I asked of the boy whose penny had turned up on its head. "What? You mean the hymn tunes and such! Them's the mission folks what comes round every Sunday to preach and pray and sing," he answered. "Never seen 'em or 'eard 'em before, miss?" asked the other boy, with that happy, self-satisfied air so often assumed by children when they find they are in possession of knowledge denied their elders. "See 'ere, Jim; let's stop tossin' coppers—'tain't right nohow on Sundays—an' we'll 'scort the lady in among the mission folks. Can ye sing lady?" On assuring him that I could sing, he and his companion, one on either side of me, escorted me in through the narrow alley towards the centre of the court. There I found it wider than at the entrance, so wide that it was possible to stand six or seven abreast. Three-story buildings were on either side of the court, and from every window there peered several faces. There were men in their shirt sleeves, smoking pipes, and men with aprons tied round their necks. They had stopped in the middle of their Sunday shave, with hands holding a razor in midair. There were women with plaid shawls crossed upon their breasts, their hair in knots which had apparently not been untwisted since the preceding Sunday; and there were children of all ages and both sexes, garbed in the simplest and scantiest of summer raiment, sitting and standing by the open windows and doors, all intent on listening.

MORE THAN HE EXPECTED.

A tailor named Sam S— from a country place visited a large wholesale warehouse and ordered a quantity of goods. He was politely received, and one of the principals showed him over the establishment. On reaching the fourth floor the customer saw a speaking tube on the wall, the first he had ever seen.

What is that? he asked.

Oh, that is a speaking tube. It is a great convenience. We can talk with it to the clerks on the first floor without taking the trouble of going downstairs.

Can they hear anything that you say through it?

Certainly.

The visitor put his mouth to the tube and asked:

Are Sam S—'s goods packed yet? The people in the office supposed it was the salesman who had asked the question, and in a moment the distinct reply came back:

No. We are waiting for a reply from his banker. He looks like a slippery customer.

STURDIBANCE OF SOME K

Authorities at the War Office well aware of this, and therefore exercise some discretion in keeping them apart. In 1888, however, a mentable mistake occurred; and hostile Rifles were both sent to raltar, one arriving three months after the other. When they had together about four days a came, and a thousand men in a riot.

They started with belts and sashes and the engagement programme made additions to their equip with pokers, fire-shovels, rifles, even bayonets. However, no were found after the conflict, I over a hundred men were taken hospital; and the town looked though it had been sacked. To vent a repetition of the occurrence the general issued an order commanding all troops to barracks; but, on this proclamation, by five o'clock next day the rifles were at it, with renewed vigor, and the pic efforts to quell the fight were less. When it had continued intermittently for a week, the Irish were dispatched to Egypt.

The feud between the Coldstream Guards and the 1st Royal Irish Rifles (old 87th) dates back to battle of Barossa, and is due to capture of a French Eagle on occasion. The Guards assert one of their men first became possessed of the flag, but he being wards killed in action, the ti was left on the field, and picked by one of the 87th after the flag was over. Nevertheless, the Irish Fusiliers still sport the ti in honor of the event; and Coldstreams still continue to do so whenever they happen to pass a the disliked regiment.

WHO NICKED THE BIRD

The quarrel shared by the Watch and the Rifle Brigade is concerned with a flag, though i different particular. The "Tro of the Colours" was to be performed one day at Gibraltar, where the Rifle Brigade—who do not possess a flag—were then stationed. As it mised to be a somewhat weak on this occasion, the Rifles were dered to attend and requisit colours of another regiment. Some discussion and hesitation, colours of the Black Watch were corted by the customary couple companies and pipe band to Brigade's barracks. When the p was over the colonel of the Brigade, declining with content detail a couple of companies o men and his band as an escort another regiment's colours, co the precious flags to the sergeant the quarter-guard, who handed to his corporal with instructio tell a recruit to take them bac their owners.

The recruit proceeded to the g room with them slung over shoulder, and quite carelessly ped them into a corner, trea which was cobstuted as a slight still rankles in the breasts of Watchmen.

OH, THAT'S DIFFERENT

Caller—The minister's son i lowing in the footsteps of that thrift, young Jinks.

Miss Prim—Isn't that scandal.

Caller—Hardly as bad as

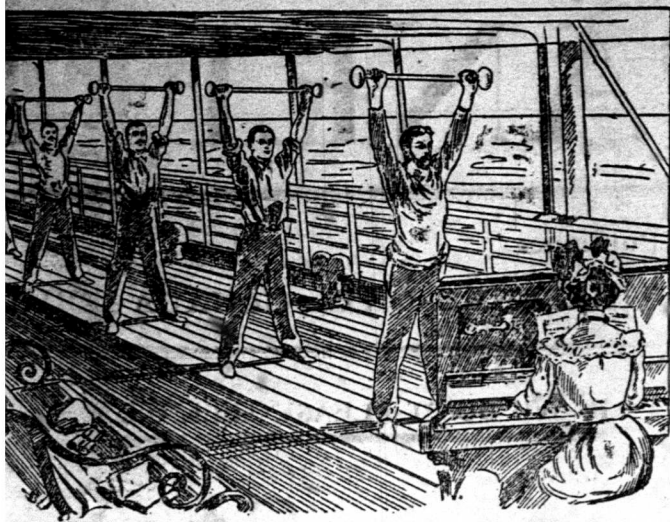
You see he's a tailor and is just ing to collect his bill.

HE WAS CONSIDERATE

Papa, Mr. Spooner has ask my hand.

Well—er—daughter, Mr. Spooner is a very nice young man, and have nothing against him I'll his life.

Oh, papa! By refusing.



MUSICAL DRILL ON BOARD THE 'OPHIR.'

the Duke of Cornwall and York leading, to Mary Lygon's accompaniment

ARDS AND LINESMEN.

IES AND DISLIKES OF DIFFERENT REGIMENTS.

Office Careful Not To Put Rival Regiments in One Town.

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THE EXCESS OF WOMEN.

The census returns show that of the 32,526,075 persons enumerated in England and Wales, 15,721,723 were males and 16,804,347 females. This gives an excess of 1,082,619 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In 1891 the excess was 896,723. To each hundred males enumerated there were 106.9 females. The proportion of females has been steadily increasing at each census since 1851, having been successively 104.2, 105.3, 105.4, 105.5, 106.4, and 106.9 to one hundred males.

SINGING THE HAIR.

In a certain hairdresser's establishment in Paris it is now possible to obtain a genuine "lightning hair-cut." The shearing is done with a comb which has a wire stretched along the upper portion of the teeth. This wire is connected with a storage battery, which renders it red-hot as soon as the current is switched on. It is then passed through the hair, and, of course, regulated in such a manner that the hair can be singed off at any length.

CHAIRS IN CHURCH.

A new church was opened recently at Notting Hill, London, the chairs in which are most comfortable and convenient, and nearly 400 of them have been presented by individuals unable to give larger sums. They are not only furnished with accommodation for books and umbrellas, but there is a place between each chair for a hat, which solves the hat difficulty. They are also so fastened together as to prevent the disagreeable noise when movable chairs are used.

A BELOVED OAK TREE.

A magnificent oak tree at Athens, Ga., not only owns itself, but possesses other property. It was owned many years ago by Colonel W. H. Jackson, who, in his childhood, played around its massive trunk and in later years grew to love it almost as he would his own child. Fearing that after his death the old oak would fall into the hands of persons who would destroy it, he recorded a deed conveying to the tree "entire possession of itself and of a, land within 8 feet of it on all

SALUTING BY THE NAVY.

7 GUNS FOR A CONSUL, 101 FOR THE KING.

Exceptions to the British Navy Saluting a Foreign Flag.

In order to closely define the duties of officers commanding war vessels in respect to paying courtesies afloat, the Admiralty issued, seven years ago, a prescribed list of formalities, from which the following particulars are taken.

All royal salutes consist of twenty-one guns, except in India, where the presence of the King and Emperor would be received with 101 guns.

Foreign crowned heads or sovereign princes, or their consorts, or the president of a republic, or princes, being members of foreign royal families, receive royal salutes on arriving and leaving ships or forts, and in these cases the flag of the nation to which the personage belongs is displayed.

On the celebration of the birthday of the king or queen of a foreign nation, or on other important national festivals and ceremonies, by the ships or batteries of such nation, His Majesty's ships present may fire the same salutes, not exceeding twenty-one guns, and display the flag of the nation.

The fixed days for salutes on British anniversaries are the anniversaries of the birth, the accession, and the coronation of the reigning sovereign, and the birthday of the consort of the reigning sovereign, when royal salutes are fired at noon.

Salutes to civil, naval and military authorities are fired by ships according to

THE FOLLOWING SCALE :

Governor or High Commissioner of any of His Majesty's colonies, foreign possessions, castles, or fortresses, 17 guns ; Lieutenant-Governor, 13 guns ; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, 19 guns ; Minister Resident and diplomatic authorities below Envoy Extraordinary, and above Charge d'Affaires, 13 guns ; Charge d'Affaires, 11 guns ; Consul General, 9 guns ; Consul, 7 guns ; Lord High Admiral, 19 guns ; Commander-in-Chief of the whole army of the United Kingdom, 19 guns ; First Lord of the Admiralty, 15 guns ; Admiral of the Fleet, 17 guns ; Admiral, 15 guns ; Vice-Admiral, 13 guns ; Commodore, 9 guns ; Field-Marshal, 17 guns ; General, 15 guns ; Lieutenant-General, 13 guns ; Major-General, 11 guns ; Brigadier-General, 9 guns ; Captain of the Navy and officers below that rank, 7 guns.

None of His Majesty's officers under the rank of brigadier-general or commodore are to be saluted in any part of the world by naval ships, nor are salutes exchanged between His Majesty's vessels and castles and forts. Salutes in conformity with the above scale are fired in compliment to authorities of foreign nations, who pay the same compliment to H.M. authorities in their territories or ships.

Foreigners of high distinction, or foreign flag, or general officers, receive salutes according to their rank in their own nation.

The captain of a ship, or senior officer of several ships, arriving at a foreign port where there is a fort or battery, or ship, will salute the national flag with twenty-one guns, on being satisfied that the salute

WILL BE RETURNED.

British ships salute foreign flag-officers and commodores of superior rank to the officer in command, according to their rank in the scale. Salutes to foreign flags, personages, and authorities are authorized only in the case of Governments formally

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, AUG. 25.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxi 1-14. Golden Text, Heb. xi, 17.

1. "And it came to pass after these things that God did tempt Abraham." In our last lesson we looked just a little at chapter xix concerning the destruction of Sodom and rescue of Lot. In chapter xx Abraham went to sojourn at Gerar and fell into the same sin which troubled him in Egypt and was rebuked by Abimelech. His answer in verse 11 was testimony against himself, for he should not willingly have gone where the fear of God was not. In chapter xxi we have the birth of Isaac and the casting out of Ishmael and find Abraham dwelling at Beersheba and worshipping the Lord under a new name, the everlasting God. Note in verse 6 Sarah's testimony, "God hath made me to laugh," and in verses 17 and 18 God's promise to Hagar, with His "Fear not," which is, I think, the second in the book. "God did tempt Abraham" signifies that God tried him (Heb. xi, 17), for "the Lord trieth the righteous" (Ps. xi, 5), but He will not try any one above that he is able (I Cor. x, 13), and patience under trial will bring the crown of life (Jas. i, 12; Rev. ii, 10).

2, 3. "Offer him for a burnt offering." This from God concerning his only son, his well beloved, for whom he had waited 25 years at least. Compare xii, 4 and xxi, 5. Yet see his ready obedience, for he believed that God would raise him up even from the dead, from whence also he received him in a figure. Was ever a mortal man so tried, or did ever a man come so near to God in his experience? In Israel all God's promises to Abraham centered, and if they were not fulfilled in Isaac the word of God would fail (chapter xxi, 12), a thing which could not possibly occur. Mount Moriah, where Abraham was to offer up Isaac, was the same as that whereon the temple was built by Solomon (II Chron. iii, 1), for both tabernacle and temple stood, in a figure, upon atonement, the silver sockets of the tabernacle being made from the ransom money of the people.

4, 5. "On the third day." It is to be a resurrection story, and the third day is the resurrection day whether of Jonah or Christ, whether in Gen. i or John ii, 1, or Hos. vi, 2. When He said, "Surely I come quickly," He may have thought of the 2,000 years of this present age as two days and referred to His coming again on the morning of the third day. Abraham's words to his young men, "I and the lad will go yonder and worship and come again to you," show his strong faith that in some way Isaac would be given back to him.

6, 7. "Where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" Did a sword pierce Abraham's heart as his only son asked him this question? See Isaac bearing the wood and think of the Son of God bearing the cross on which He was to suffer. See Abraham carrying the fire and the knife and remember that it is written, "It pleased the Lord to bruise Him." All that Christ suffered from His enemies must have been as nothing when compared with His agony as He cried, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" (Math. xxvii, 46). No tongue can tell, no words can describe, what it cost the Father to give Him up to die for our sins or what He suffered as our substitute.

8. "My son, God will provide Himself a lamb for a burnt offering. So they went both of them together." "Behold the Lamb of God," said John the Baptist as he pointed Him

IRBRANCE OF SOME KIND.
riorities at the War Office are
ware of this, and therefore ex-
some discretion in keeping
apart. In 1888, however, a la-
mable mistake occurred, and the
Rifles were both sent to Gib-
one arriving three months
he other. When they had been
er about four days a crisis
and a thousand men indulged
lot.

started with belts and sticks,
s the engagement progressed,
additions to their equipment
okers, fire-shovels, rifles, and
bayonets. However, no dead
ound after the conflict, though
hundred men were taken to
al; and the town looked as
it had been sacked. To pre-
repetition of the occurrence
neral issued an order confining
ops to barracks; but, despite
roclamation, by five o'clock the
lay the rifles were at it again
enewed vigor, and the picket's
to quell the fight were use-
When it had continued inter-
tly for a week, the Royal
vere dispatched to Egypt.

7
feud between the Coldstream
s and the 1st Royal Irish Fu-
(old 87th) dates back to the
of Barossa, and is due to the
e of a French Eagle on that
on. The Guards assert that
their men first became posses-
the flag, but he being after-
killed in action, the trophy
ft on the field, and picked up
e of the 87th after the fighting
over. Nevertheless, the Royal
Fusiliers still sport the Eagle
ior of the event; and the
reams still continue to shout
ver they happen to pass any of
slied regiment.

10 NICKED THE BIRD?"
quarrel shared by the Black
and the Rifle Brigade is also
ned with a flag, though in a
at particular. The "Trooping
Colours" was to be performed
y at Gibraltar, where the
brigade—who do not possess a
vere then stationed. As it pro-
to be a somewhat weak affair
s occasion, the Rifles were or-
to attend and requisition the
s of another regiment. After
discussion and hesitation, the
s of the Black Watch were es-
by the customary couple of
nies and pipe band to the
le's barracks. When the parade
over the colonel of the Rifle
le, declining with contempt to
a couple of companies of his
nd his band as an escort to
r regiment's colours, confided
ocious flags to the sergeant of
arter-guard, who handed them
corporal with instructions to
recruit to take them back to
owners.
recruit proceeded to the guard-
with them slung over his
ler, and quite carelessly drop-
hem into a corner, treatment
was cobsttued as a slight, and
ankles in the breasts of Black
men.

H, THAT'S DIFFERENT.

er—The minister's son is fol-
ing in the footsteps of that spend-
young Jinks.
Prim—Isn't that scandalous?
er—Hardly as bad as that.
ee he's a tailor and is just try-
collect his bill.

HE WAS CONSIDERATE.

a, Mr. Spoonneigh has asked for
and.
—er—daughter, Mr. Spoonneigh
ery nice young man, and as I
nothing against him I'll save
papa!
refine.

are used.

A BELOVED OAK TREE.

A magnificent oak tree at Athens,
Ga., not only owns itself, but pos-
sesses other property. It was owned
many years ago by Colonel W. H.
Jackson, who, in his childhood,
played around its massive trunk
and in later years grew to love it
almost as he would his own child.
Fearing that after his death the old
oak would fall into the hands of
persons who would destroy it, he
recorded a deed conveying to the
tree "entire possession of itself and
of a land within 8 feet of it on all
sides."

AVERAGE SICKNESS.

It has been computed by statisti-
cians that nearly two years' sickness
is experienced by every person be-
fore attaining the age of seventy
years. Therefore, according to this,
ten days per year is the average
sickness of human life. Until forty
it is but half, and after fifty is reach-
ed it rapidly increases.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

Hey, you feller, get off'n this train!
shouted the angry conductor at the
hoboes.
W'y certainly, boss—but, say, did
you ever live in a boardin' house?
Yes, an' what of it?
Nothin', ceptin' you might please
pass the beets.

NOT AN EPICURE.

dinnah at Misteh Henry's, yisterday?
dinnah at Misteh Henry's, yisterday?
Parson Vallerby—Well, sah, I done
fo'got to ask what it was. It tasted
a little like Leghorn, but it might
hab been Cochih China or Plymouth
Rock fo' all I know.

Eighty British ships and 165 lives
were lost at sea in April.

The Swedish mile is the longest in
the world—11,700 yards.

There are believed to be 16 tons of
shells to every cubic mile of ocean.

The largest deer park in the world
is at Copenhagen. It covers 4,200
acres.

Suspicious and Wily Ticket Collec-
tor—Do you mean to say that child
is not over thirteen? He's just
twelve. So I thought. All over
twelve have to pay full fare.

The most advanced savages in the
world are the Hawaiians. 91 per
cent. can read and write; and of
6,327 landowners and farmers in the
islands, 4,717 are Hawaiians.

In surgical instruments the world
was rich. Those found at Pompeii
deprive modern science of the credit
of more than one invention. Needles
probes and forceps resemble closely
those in use at the present day.

A teacher had just given a lesson
on the hyphen, and thinking that his
class understood it now, he wrote
the word birds-nest on the black-
board. Now, boys, why do we have
a hyphen between birds and nest?
asked the teacher. Several hands
went up, and the teacher pointed to
a small boy who seemed very an-
xious to answer. For the birds to
roost on, was the reply.

The German Emperor has a fond
for collecting boots and shoes of famous
people, and in the marble palace at
Potsdam he has some 2,000 pairs.
Among them are slippers reputed to
have been worn by Mahomet, the
boots of Wallenstein, Gustavus Adol-
phus, Peter the Great, and Napoleon
Bonaparte, as well as specimens of
the footgear worn by Frederick the
Great and others of his ancestors.

Foreigners of high distinction, or
foreign flag, or general officers, re-
ceive salutes according to their rank
in their own nation.

The captain of a ship, or senior
officer of several ships, arriving at a
foreign port where there is a fort or
battery, or ship, will salute the
national flag with twenty-one guns,
on being satisfied that the salute

WILL BE RETURNED.

British ships salute foreign flag-
officers and commodores of superior
rank to the officer in command, ac-
cording to their rank in the scale.
Salutes to foreign flags, personages,
and authorities are authorized only
in the case of Governments formally
recognized by His Majesty. His Ma-
jesty's ships shall not on any ac-
count lower their top-gallant sails
or flags to any foreign ships what-
ever, unless these shall first, or at
the same time, lower their sails or
flags to them.

Turret ships do not salute unless
they are supplied with six light guns
that can be used for that purpose.
Ships with fewer than ten broadside
guns do not salute unless provided
with six light guns which can be so
used, unless it be under circumstan-
ces when the omission could not be
explained, so as to prevent giving
offence to a foreign power or officer.
No guns heavier than seven-inch
M.L.R. guns are to be used for salut-
ing.

As a general rule no salutes are to
be fired between sunset and sunrise.
When necessary to salute on Sunday,
the hours of Divine Service are to be
avoided, and any delay on this ac-
count in saluting a foreign flag is to
be explained.

The Governor may make exception
from the prescribed salutes on im-
portant and national occasions in
conjunction with the senior naval
officers; but unless the senior offi-
cers of both navy and army con-
cur, such salutes are not to be fired by
one service alone.

All salutes from foreign ships of
war to His Majesty's forts or ships
of war are returned gun for gun.
Reciprocal arrangements have been
made between the maritime powers
as to salutes to high personages,
which will not be returned, and also
as to the return of salutes.

When foreign or British merchant-
men salute ships of war, the salute
is returned with five guns for one
ship, and seven guns for more than
one.

MINUTES OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

The Christian Era will soon be a
thousand million minutes old. Soon,
that is, comparatively speaking. It
will seem to most people, perhaps,
that since the Christian Era the
minute hand ought to have been
round more than seventeen million
times since Christ was born in Beth-
lehem, but as a matter of fact we
shall have to wait just over a year
before the first milliard of minutes
is completed. When the twentieth
century dawned on the world the
number of minutes which had elap-
sed since the beginning of the year
1 A.D. was 698,616,000 and we shall
celebrate the thousand millionth
minute at the end of April, 1902.
Or, if you prefer to have it so, the
Anno Domini clock will tick the six-
ty thousand millionth time at twen-
ty to eleven on the morning of April
30th, 1902.

A COINCIDENCE IN NAMES.

A station-master in the service of
the Great Eastern Railway says
that he once saw a train leave a sta-
tion with a man named Goose for
first guard; a man named Gander
for second guard; while the driver
of the engine was one Drake. As if
this was not enough to make one
marvel, a boy from the office travel-
led in the cab whose name was
Duck.

Son of God bearing the cross on
which He was to suffer. See Abra-
ham carrying the fire and the knife
and remember that it is written, "It
pleased the Lord to bruise Him." All
that Christ suffered from His
enemies must have been as nothing
when compared with His agony as
He cried, "My God, my God, why
hast Thou forsaken Me?" (Math.
xxvii, 46). No tongue can tell, no
words can describe, what it cost the
Father to give Him up to die for our
sins or what He suffered as our sub-
stitute.

8. "My son, God will provide Him-
self a lamb for a burnt offering. So
they went both of them together."
"Behold the Lamb of God," said
John the Baptist as he pointed Him
out. The redeemed as they fall be-
fore the Lamb sing, "Thou art worth-
y for Thou wast slain and hast re-
deemed us to God by Thy blood,"
and a hundred millions of angels
cry, "Worthy is the Lamb that was
slain" (John i, 29; Rev. v, 8, 9, 12).
He had been foreordained before the
foundation of the world, but was
manifest in due time.

9, 10. How the father's heart must
have been torn as he built the altar
and laid the wood upon it! But
what were his feelings as he bound
Isaac and laid him on the altar upon
the wood and took the knife in his
hand to slay his son? Who can tell
but God? For no one had ever just
the same fellowship with God. How
deep the meaning of the words "God
so loved the world that He gave His
only begotten Son," or these, "The
Son of God loved me and gave Him-
self for me," or "His own self bare
our sins in His own body," "Bruised
for our iniquities!"

11, 12. "Now I know that thou
fearest God, seeing thou hast not
withheld thy son from Me." Thus
spake the angel of the Lord, the Son
of God, the Lamb of God Himself,
as He stayed the uplifted arm of Ab-
raham. He had tried His servant
and found Him leaning not upon
Isaac, the gift of God, but upon God
Himself. We are apt to allow the
good gifts of God to come between
Him and us and lean upon them
rather than upon Him, so that for our
good He often removes His gifts.

13. "Abraham went and took the
ram and offered him up for a burnt
offering in the stead of his son." As
truly was Christ, the Lamb of God,
offered in our stead, as our sub-
stitute, bearing our sins. There is no
salvation by trying to live as He
lived, for we cannot live His life ex-
cept as He shall live it in us, and He
is not in us until we receive Him as
the One who died in our stead. The
redemption which God has provided
begins in our experience with the for-
giveness of sins, and he whose sins
are not forgiven has not Christ in
him.

14. "And Abraham called the name
of that place Jehovah-jireh." The
margin says that the name signifies
"the Lord will see or provide." Since
He has given for us His dearest
and best, how can we think for a
moment that He will withhold
ought from us that will be for our
good? (Ps. lxxxiv. 11). Let us
adopt these words, if we have not
already done so, as one of the mot-
toes of our daily life and glorify God
by unbounded and unwavering faith
in Him, withholding nothing from
Him, but abandoning ourselves ut-
terly to Him for His good pleasure,
that He may glorify Himself in us.
This chapter leaves Abraham dwell-
ing at Beersheba (verse 19); in the
next Sarah dies at the age of 127
and is buried in Hebron. In chapter
xxiv the servant of Abraham, Elie-
zer, obtains Rebekah from Laban as
a wife for Isaac. In chapter xxv
Abraham dies at the age of 175 and
is buried by Isaac and Ishmael beside
Sarah at Hebron. The death of Ish-
mael is also recorded at the age of
137. Isaac is seen dwelling by the
well Lahai-roi, the well of Him that
liveth and seeth me (Gal. xvi, 14,
margin).

The Red Witch

Or
The
Wooling
Of
Constantia.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"I am sorry if I said what was displeasing to you," said Constantia coloring highly.

"I will tell you one great truth, Constantia," said Mrs. Dundas, shutting up her fan with a resounding click. "You are too pretty ever to say anything displeasing. Say what you like, they will condone it."

"They?"

"Men! Never think of anything else. The rest don't count. Get men on your side, and there you are! Now to proceed. We have had Mr. Stronge, Garret Barry, and Lord Varley. Any more?"

"There is Mr. Featherston," said Constantia. There was a faint hesitation, a vague difference in her tone as she pronounced his name, and Mrs. Dundas looked fixedly at her.

"Is he the favored one?" she asked, leaning forward with a smiling eagerness, and thus throwing an additional touch of brightness into the already bright picture she presented.

"No," said Constantia, without addition to this bold denial. Nevertheless, the denial cost her a blush.

"No? With that lovely color on your cheeks? Will you swear it has not been born for him? Do you know where even good little girls go to when they tell a fib? There! Don't eat my head off; it was a simple every-day question, after all. And you must pardon me if I still go on believing that, if he is not the one, he is at all events one of them. Naughty girl! At your age to have so many strings to your bow!"

Constantia laughed.

"I don't fancy I have one real string," she said. "Not one that would not snap, were I to pull it a thought too fine."

"Pouf!" She snapped her long, lovely jewelled fingers in the air. "That! for such a fancy." Then with a gay little air. "Seriously, I should be only too glad to believe you. The county suggests itself to me as being dull, and if all these young men were your special property—I would not be uncousinly for words, but you will understand that it is a necessity for me to amuse myself."

"As how?"

"Have I not said? The tyrant man is the one thing that truly diverts me. Not this man or that—any man will do, provided he can speak the Queen's English, and moves in the world in which I live. I hold that it is quite possible to knock a month's laughter out of the very dullest of them."

"You see, I am not greedy. You shall have your choice, and I shall not interfere; but the others must be free game."

Miss MacGillicuddy grew slowly red. She looked down. For the moment she knew that she was looking shy, and this increased the extreme anger and disgust she was feeling. She knew, too, that Mrs. Dundas was watching her with eyes openly amused, and this did not tend to decrease the indignation. She conquered herself sufficiently, after a while, to be at last able to speak.

"You mean," she said, still with her eyes on the carpet, "that you would permit them to—to pay attentions to you?"

There was a righteous horror in

"I think you can talk as much nonsense now as you did in those old days when I was a little child, and fondly believed your folly wisdom."

It was not a pretty speech, certainly; but Miss MacGillicuddy was the oldest of a family who were all famous for saying just what they thought just as they thought it, and who seldom flinched from calling a spade a spade, no matter what might be the consequences. Of each other they expressed their opinions—favorable or otherwise (otherwise as a rule)—with a noble openness and an enjoying frankness not to be surpassed. Life in such an atmosphere could not but produce a certain honesty, which generally means when you come to look into it—that is, when it is directed against oneself—a decidedly objectionable freedom of language.

"What a fearful speech!" said Mrs. Dundas gayly. "I expect you'll turn my hair gray before I've done with you. I don't mind the accusation of talking only nonsense. Nowadays that is a charm, an accomplishment. But that remark about your age; that was annihilating. Were you only a child when last I saw you? Was I quite grown up? Am I so many years your senior? Come let me face the horrid truth. Your age, Constantia?"

"Eighteen."

"And I am twenty-five! Quite seven years between us! A century, rather! I should be looking for my first gray hair." She rose, and ran to a mirror let into the wall of the little bijou apartment in which tea had been served. It ran from ceiling to floor, and reflected her beautiful, tall, radiant figure and lovely face, as though it loved them. "There is one comfort," she cried, running her fingers through her crisp locks, "red-haired folk seldom grow gray until death is near. It is hard to kill the obstinate crimson. That is the consolation Nature offered us when she dyed this unholy color. Well!"—she turned back to Constantia—"And so, when last we were together, I was as young as you are now."

"No; very much older."

"I don't think so. For a country maid, you can hold your own pretty well. Confess, now, it was not civil of you to remind me that I grow an old woman," she laughed merrily; but I am magnanimous—I harbor no uncharitable thoughts, I forgive you. Be equally generous—you—and grant me absolution for all the misdemeanors that in your heart you are imputing to me."

"You are wrong: I was not condemning you. Why should I condemn?" asked Constantia, with a slight contraction of her brows.

She was irritated, offended, she herself was hardly conscious why. Some inner sense of delicacy was hurt by the other's whole air. She looked at her cousin with wide eyes, in which lay surprise and distrust; her beautiful cousin lying back amongst the velvet cushions, in the lounging position that she had learned was so well suited to her. Donna as a girl had been a favorite with her, Donna as a woman is strangely distasteful. Yet withal, there is something about her—some marvellous charm that attracts her even as it repels.

"Why, indeed?" replied Mrs. Dundas artlessly. "I say what a game

"We were just talking about you," she said, and an enchanting smile; "wondering what kept you, and how long you could keep away." There was a most exquisite reproach in the last words. "Tired, Jo?"

This "Jo" was a little pet name she had for him. John he had been christened, an appellation that exactly suited him; and "John Anderson my Jo" she used to call him in those first days, when he had been intoxicated by the knowledge (delicately conveyed to him by her) that he was more to her than any other man on earth. Thrice blessed knowledge!

This playful cognomen had naturally dwindled by degrees into the more easy "Jo." It delighted him. The simple word, falling from her lips, could, even at his gravest moments, win a smile from him. He now held her hand for a second or so in a warm, fond, clasp, and then dropped it. He could not kiss it, Constantia being present; but he felt, in letting it go without the caress, as if he had sustained a loss.

"Tired? No," he said with his calm smile. "Would nine or ten miles tire any man worthy to be so called? I assure you, Miss MacGillicuddy, this little woman," laying his hand softly on his wife's arm, "regards me in the light of a puny boy, and deems me 'tired' if I wander from her sight for an hour or two."

Miss MacGillicuddy is so struck by the difference in his wife's expression since his appearance, and so lost in an endeavor to reconcile her allusions to him when absent with her manner to him when present, that she fails to make him any reply.

"Tea?" said Mrs. Dundas sweetly, looking up at him.

"I think so—yes." He spoke as one whose thoughts are elsewhere, and then brightened. "I knew there was something," he said "something I wanted to tell you. As I came through the lime walk, I saw a carriage with the Varley liveries driving down the avenue."

Mrs. Dundas started perceptibly, and in so doing shook his hand from her shoulder. She glanced at the mirror near her, and involuntarily lifted her hand to smooth her already beautifully arranged hair. This is, however, a trick common alike to all women, good and bad. Constantia, therefore, thought nothing of that; but she did notice the start and the change of color that accompanied it.

"Why didn't you say so sooner?" said Mrs. Dundas almost sharply, with a quick glance at her husband. She was evidently shaken a little out of her usual idle complacency. He had no time to reply, however, before the footman threw open the door and announced "Lady Varley."

To be Continued.

REFUSE FORTUNES.

Man Ignored a Fortune Because of An Insult.

The foibles and follies of mankind are a never-ending source of wonderment to the student of human nature. The offer of an income of \$20,000 a year would seem to a good many people a thing really worth sneezing at, yet a man who was offered this competency in London the other day declined it instantaneously.

He was a man in a good position, with a fine business capacity, earning \$2,500 a year. The offer was made him by a firm who knew his capabilities.

His reasons for declining were as follows:

"I have been in my present position for a good many years. I've no children, and \$2,500 a year is ample for my wife and myself. The thought of \$20,000 a year overwhelms me. I shouldn't know what to do with all that money. I shouldn't be able



A REBEL TRIAL IN BLOEMFONTEIN

Several rebels were sentenced varying from two years to six. South Africa just now. The al Pinards, father and two sons



OIL STOVES.

Although there are several of oil stoves made without the larger number in use are those with wicks. It is a common experience to have an oil stove some time after it has been lighted and when it appears to be burning all right. Miss Bedford explains. She says: "When the wick is ready for use, light and turn wicks up gradually, beginning a low flame. Increase the flame after a while until more than half its full size. After 10 minutes have elapsed and it steadily at the same height it be left with safety, unless the placed over it is a kettle of water. When the latter arrives at the boiling point the flame is frequently drawn up, and if turned too high will surely begin to smoke. In lighting the stove to itself, however, vision should be made to shield from a strong draft."

In regard to cleaning Miss Bedford says that the first thing done is to remove the iron which acts as a chimney. Turn wick as low as possible in the burner. Wring a small soft cloth of hot suds and rub it hard on a of sand soap, then with a wick skewer or a small pointed knife push the cloth down inside of the burner a good quarter of an inch and rub off all the deposit; this will probably require considerable scouring. If it can be gotten rid of in this way, it will surely begin to smoke. Next scour outside of the burner, lift off netting and scour thoroughly. All parts with a dry cloth. Turn wick up and rub off the charred. If necessary, cut each wick, light to make sure that it is burning. Once it is cut true it will need more than a daily rubbing of the charred portion and the turning of loose threads. When the wick should be turned until just below the top of the burner. The iron chimney will need a thorough cleaning, rub hard with the soaped cloth

be free game."

Miss MacGillicuddy grew slowly red. She looked down. For the moment she knew that she was looking shy, and this increased the extreme anger and disgust she was feeling. She knew, too, that Mrs. Dundas was watching her with eyes openly amused, and this did not tend to decrease the indignation. She conquered herself sufficiently, after a while, to be at last able to speak.

"You mean," she said, still with her eyes on the carpet, "that you would permit them to—to pay attentions to you?"

There was a righteous horror in the girl's tone. Mrs. Dundas, hearing it, and seeing the girl's pretty, flushed, and angry face, fell back amongst the cushions. She looked what she was—utterly amused.

"To put it so broadly shows crudeness," she said. "Time, however, the all powerful, will no doubt teach you that—so that I shall spare you my lecture, and refrain from giving you the lesson on the polite skipping required in decent society, that is on the tip of my tongue. Just now, if you were at a loss, you might have said you failed to understand me, or something of that sort."

"That is a lesson," returned Constantia. "But I cannot bemoan it. I did understand you, thoroughly. You meant you would find your amusement in making a man love you, and then laughing at him. I thought one never did that after one was married."

Mrs. Dundas broke into laughter, noiseless, but full of mirth and overflowing. Yet not a sound escaped her. It was a little way she had. There would be no sudden declaring of her mirth—no movement of the body, no click even of the never absent fan, and then all at once, when you turned to her to know why she had not answered your last question, you would find her in a very agony of laughter. She did not purposely suppress it. It was only, as I have said, one of her little ways, and she had many. Strange as it was, there was something in it catching too. Something, that if you were in the mood of it, would take you, and compel you to join in with her in her silent merry-making. If you were not in the mood, however, it was indescribably annoying.

Just now Constantia was not in the mood.

"Yes?" she said with distinct and scornful interrogation in the innocent monosyllable. She gazed at her cousin steadily, with smaller eyes, and pulled herself together in what she meant to appear a very penitent manner. But it was still abominably full of enjoyment of an engaging kind.

"You are propriety itself," she said. "A very Una. It would be impossible to say how much I admire you—and do not desire to imitate you. I hope it will last with you—or perhaps I should rather hope it won't. Be virtuous and you'll be happy, but you won't have a good time. You know the new copybook text? 'When one is married.' Was that your text? Do you know?" she glanced up here, and changed her tone to one deeply confidential, "it is an absurd—an almost incredible thing, but there really are moments when I entirely forget I ever was married!"

"Do you forget Mr. Dundas too?" "Often, often!" with airy compunction. "Terribly to be deplored, isn't it? But now that I have found you, my Una, I feel sure that I shall make an immediate departure towards the right path. You will be of inestimable value to me. You will jog my memory. You will expose my sins. I shall presently be a reformed creature—a new light. You think honestly you will be able to undertake this?"

slight contraction of her brows.

She was irritated, offended; she herself was hardly conscious why. Some inner sense of delicacy was hurt by the other's whole air. She looked at her cousin with wide eyes, in which lay surprise and distrust; her beautiful cousin lying back amongst the velvet cushions, in the lounging position that she had learned was so well suited to her. Donna as a girl had been a favorite with her. Donna as a woman is strangely distasteful. Yet withal, there is something about her—some marvelous charm that attracts her even as it repels.

"Why, indeed?" replied Mrs. Dundas artlessly. "I say what a game little gown you've got on! Where did you get it from? White? Worth?"

Constantia colored. "How likely it is," she said, with a reproachful glance, "that I should be able to order a gown from White—or Worth!"

"No? I'm often stupid," smiled Mrs. Dundas, penitently. "But to look at it! And do you mean to tell me you have a woman in this benighted village equal to that costume? If so, it's a shame; she has evidently a soul above the buttons to be procured here, and should get a helping hand to a higher sphere." "Should she? I'm the woman. I made the gown you so affect to admire myself," said Constantia, not without regret to say—without a blush of shame. This betrayed a poverty of mind, for which she was even more ashamed afterwards.

"No, really?" questioned Mrs. Dundas. "I wish I were clever like that. It's about the most desirable turn-out I've seen this many a day, and it fits you like a glove."

Her tone was very kind and appreciative. Indeed, it was true. The girl's dress of simple cotton looked charming, and suited her lissome figure and debonnaire face to perfection.

"Mr. Dundas is always raving about the superiority of simple elegance over the more florid tastes," Mrs. Dundas went on, in her soft monotone. "Between you and me and the wall, he is a trifle close, and keeps a regular Judas' eye upon the money-bags. If he could see you in that gown I should not hear the end of it until the gown itself was in the rag-basket. If, my dear Con, he should chance to—Ah! Talk of the—of an angel; here he comes."

Mr. Dundas entered the room. He was a large man, tall and well built; at least twenty years his wife's senior. He might not take a first prize where beauty was in question, but certainly he would be highly commended. His face was grave, his hair slightly grizzled. His mouth was firm, and perhaps a trifle stern when in repose. There was, indeed, a touch of severity about the whole man that impressed one, and suggested at the first glance that he would be an unsafe character with whom to play fast and loose. He looked vigorous, strong to endure, and silent. He was in all respects such a contrast to the graceful, easy, smiling creature who was his wife, that one could not fail to remark upon it.

He came up the room with a long, steady stride to Constantia, and shook hands warmly with her. He liked her: one could see that.

And then his eyes sought his wife; and then it was clear to all the world, had it been present, and certainly to Constantia, where his whole heart and soul lay. Such a wonderful brightening of the cold eyes! Such a softening of the firm lips!

Mrs. Dundas moved a little as he came towards her, and changed the expression of her lips. She leant now across the tiny table at her side and held out to him a welcoming hand, with the pretty pink palm upwards.

seem to be a good many people a thing really worth sneezing at, yet a man who was offered this competency in London the other day declined it instantaneously.

He was a man in a good position, with a fine business capacity, earning \$2,500 a year. The offer was made him by a firm who knew his capabilities.

His reasons for declining were as follows:

"I have been in my present position for a good many years. I've no children, and \$2,500 a year is ample for my wife and myself. The thought of \$20,000 a year overwhelms me. I shouldn't know what to do with all that money. I shouldn't be able to sleep for thinking that I was earning nearly eighty pounds a week. As it is, I find \$50 a week more than I can spend."

Such a man is, of course, rare. More rare still is the man of whom the following is a type. He was left \$50,000 by a distant relative, a man he had never seen. He promptly refused the legacy, and bequeathed it to charities, his plea being that he had never known the donor and that he could not accept money which he had had no hand in earning. Surely such quixotism, praiseworthy though it may be in the abstract, can find but little justification.

One of the most extraordinary cases extant of a man who refused a fortune is that of a Frenchman, who on being left a very considerable fortune by an uncle, indignantly repudiated the legacy, because the uncle had years before administered to his nephew a somewhat unjust rebuke!

If ever there was a case of a man cutting off his nose to spite his face, this surely is one.

TEACHING DETECTIVES.

In France They Must Go Through a Regular Training.

The London detective has to join the police force as an ordinary "bobby," and rely upon his own intelligence, coupled with a good deal of luck for promotion.

In France the art of being a detective is taught in a regular graded school with lessons and examinations.

The students are first trained in the use of their eyes and hands. One of the lessons consists in placing a pupil in the middle of a brilliantly-lighted room, full of furniture. He is left for only a few seconds, when the room is darkened, and he is required to sketch hastily a complete map of the room, indicating the position of the furniture. After this he is allowed to look at a face for a moment or two. The student is then required to describe the face and the color of the hair and eyes. He is afterwards required to recognize a photograph of the face among several hundred others.

The education of the hand follows. The pupil is placed in a darkened room full of curious and unusual objects. He is required to touch them rapidly and afterwards to recall exactly what he has touched and write a description of them. He must remember even the slightest details. One of the exercises consists in placing a jewelled knife before him in the dark, which he is allowed to touch only for a moment. Afterwards he must tell by touch what the jewels are—whether rubies, diamonds, or opals.

EVIDENCE CONCLUSIVE.

Miss Woodwed—My wedding trousseau is so complete that I know I shan't need any gowns for a whole year!

Mr. Hardrow—You do love me, sweetheart, don't you?

deposited, this will probably be considerable scouring. If it can be gotten rid of in this way, so it off with the knife. Next scour outside of the burner, lift off netting and scour thoroughly. all parts with a dry cloth. Turn wick up and rub off the charred. If necessary, cut each wick, light to make sure that it is. Once it is cut true it will need more than a daily rubbing of the charred portion and the ping of loose threads. When no use the wick should be turned (until just below the top of the burner. The iron chimney will need a thorough cleaning, rub hard with the soaped cloth skewer. When every corner is perfectly clean it is rubbed dry and placed on the stove.

This first cleaning, especially if stove has been in use for some time is likely to be difficult, but, clean, the burner and chimney be kept in good condition by g lightly over them daily. Then being careful to avoid the snail the oil stove should prove what intended to be, a thoroughly useful article, and with care should last many years.

SUMMER DON'TS.

Don't entirely shut out the light because it makes the somewhat warmer or fades the pet. You need not, of course, the sun streaming in all day, but it come in freely for an hour or in the morning, open the window top and bottom, and the impure which the incoming draught r from the lower part of the may find egress.

Don't neglect your sleeping room. Be sure that during the hour sunlight is being admitted, the clothes have been removed, and spread out so that they, as we the bed, will become thoroughly aired.

Don't sleep in a draught, although the air should circulate through the room. Many people close their windows at night because they are "afraid of the night." This is a thousand times less dangerous than the air which, in a closed room, becomes heavy and poisonous from the exhalations from lungs.

Don't eat much during the day. Let your heartiest meal be at night or when your work for the day is over. Fruit, toast, soft-boiled eggs, and oatmeal make a good breakfast.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Spices Layer Cake.—One pound sugar, three-quarters cup butter, one cup sweet milk, four eggs, four cups flour, three even teaspoons baking powder. For spice use one and a half teaspoons each of nutmeg and cloves and one nutmeg. Cream the butter and sugar, beat the yolks of the eggs vigorously, then the milk and alternately; lastly the spices. Beat in three layers in deep tins, and put together with icing.

To Cook a Fresh Fish.—Clean thoroughly a fresh fish. Tie it in a piece of netting or lay it on a drainer of the fish kettle, if you have one. Cover with boiling water, two level tablespoonfuls of salt, same of vinegar or lemon juice, a sprig of parsley, a dozen peppercorns and one small onion. Let cook slowly half or three-quarters of an hour, according to the size of the fish, but it should be hard. Lift the fish, drain it, slide it off on a hot dish on a folded napkin to absorb water. Garnish with parsley, lemon and serve with horseradish cream sauce. For the sauce,



REBEL TRIAL IN BLOEMFONTEIN: FATHER AND SONS IN THE DOCK.

Several rebels were sentenced last week to periods of imprisonment ranging from two years to six months, and trials are very frequent in South Africa just now. The above illustration shows the trial of the rebels, father and two sons, at Bloemfontein.

HOUSEHOLD.

OIL STOVES.

Although there are several kinds of oil stoves made without wicks, the larger number in use are still supplied with wicks. It is a common experience to have an oil stove smoke some time after it has been lighted, when it appears to be burning brightly. Miss Bedford explains this. She says:—"When the stove is ready for use, light and turn the wicks up gradually, beginning with low flame. Increase the height of the flame until more than one-half its full size. After 10 or 15 minutes have elapsed and it burns steadily at the same height it can be left with safety, unless the article used over it is a kettle of water. When the latter arrives at the boiling point the flame is frequently blown up, and if turned too high it will surely begin to smoke. In leaving the stove to itself, however, provision should be made to shield it from a strong draft. In regard to cleaning Miss Bedford says that the first thing to be done is to remove the iron top which acts as a chimney. Turn each brick as low as possible in the burner. Wring a small soft cloth out of the suds and rub it hard on a cake of sand soap, then with a wooden trowel or a small pointed blunt knife push the cloth down on the side of the burner a good quarter of an inch and rub off all the brown deposit; this will probably require considerable scouring. If it cannot be gotten rid of in this way, scrape off with the knife. Next scour the inside of the burner, lift off the grate and scour thoroughly. Wipe the parts with a dry cloth. Turn the stove up and rub off the charred edge, if necessary, cut each wick, then light to make sure that it is even. See it is cut true it will seldom need more than a daily rubbing off the charred portion and the clipping of loose threads. When not in use the wick should be turned down till just below the top of the burner. The iron chimney will probably need a thorough cleaning, rubbing it with the soaped cloth and when every corner is thor-

two rounded tablespoonfuls of flour in one of butter will smooth, then stir in two cups of scalded cream. When smooth, stir in four tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish. If this is not at hand, season with salt and pepper and add two heaped tablespoonfuls of capers. A fish of two and a half, three or four pounds weight should be chosen for boiling. Though the average housekeeper nearly always fries her fish, there are many epicures who declare a fish should always be cooked in its native element.

Creamed Corned Beef.—Cut enough corned beef to make one pint into fine dice, or run it through a meat chopper. Make a cream sauce with one tablespoonful each of butter and flour and one cup of milk. Season with salt and pepper; add a very little onion juice, stir into the meat, simmer for five minutes and cover with coarse bread crumbs that have been browned in a little butter.

Almond Cream.—Pare five medium-sized ripe yellow peaches, cut the fruit into rings. Sprinkle with powdered sugar. Blanch and shred a cupful of almond meats. Place in a double boiler, three-quarters cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of milk, when this boils, add two tablespoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in cold milk, "stirring constantly for fifteen minutes." When cool, flavor with one-half teaspoonful of almond extract; add the nuts carefully, "fold in" four egg-whites. Line a wet mould with the sliced peaches, fill with the almond cream. Place in a refrigerator for four hours. Decorate with whole blanched almonds. This dessert may be attractively served either with whipped cream natural or colored a light green, pink or yellow as the cook's fancy dictates.

Peach Sponge.—Soften one half box of gelatine with one-half cupful of cold water. Boil one pint of water, one-half cupful of sugar and six peach kernels, chopped; strain and pour the syrup into the gelatine, stir thoroughly. When cold, add slowly four stiff egg-whites, whip until the sponge is light. Place a thick layer of sliced peaches in a mould, add the sponge and finish the top with halved peaches. Any cold sauce preferred may be served.

Charlotte Russe.—Whip one pint of cream, add the whites of four eggs beaten thoroughly, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one-fourth cupful of strong, black coffee, one-half cupful powdered sugar. Line individual

CORPSE MASTER'S WAYS.

HOW A CORPORAL MANAGED THE MORGUE AT FRONT.

He Had Special Texts for the Married and Unmarried Men.

Bennet Burleigh sends the following description of a soldier placed in charge of the dead-house at the front, to the London Daily Telegraph:—

My friend the Corpse Master, as I venture to call him, is as yet an unknown genius. He deserves publicity, and I am striving to enlighten the public respecting his merits. A conscious or unconscious humorist, no one has been able to take change out of him in banter or earnest talk. A dark, medium-sized man is he, with droll seriousness as his set facial expression, and the oleaginous demureness of an undertaker, and made so by Nature. He is never ruffled, never fussy, and always full of funeral consideration. To-day he is somewhere awaiting deserved celebrity within, I think, twenty miles of London. Like most great men, he has tasted of experience and adversity. He has been almost everything, from a cattle clerk to an ordinary militiaman. It was in Natal, at Estcourt, and during the war, that I first met Private —. In those days, as since, we had both sick and wounded. Major Philip Hayes, R.A., M.C., was sadly in want of some one to take charge of the mortuary. Now soldiers as a rule shirk jobs of that sort, and avoid intimacy with morgue-keepers. Volunteers were not forthcoming until Private — heard of the position. His tastes ran that way, and he easily got the appointment. For a few days he did his work, and did it well, without making sound or sign. Then he approached Major Hayes, and said, "If you please, sir, I want to speak to you upon an important matter. I am an old soldier, and I have several good conduct badges, and I want you to make me a corporal." "What for?" queried the major. "Because, sir, if I ain't a corporal, I have no proper authority over the corpses." The major was nonplussed. The argument was continued, but in the end, although Private — was told he would be granted a corporal's rank, but without extra pay, he won all along the line, took the rank, and the 4d. a day extra. And cheap at the money, the doctor's by-and-bye thought him.

THE CORPORAL'S METHODS.

Shortly after Corporal — asked the major to come and look how well he had arranged the dead-house, and that he had there two handsome boys, one a Church of England, and the other a R. C. "No," said Major Hayes, "although I am a medical man I have no curiosity nor tastes in that direction. All I hope is you conduct the funerals in a becoming manner." "Oh, yes, sir," said Corporal —. "I always sits on the front of the waggon we have for a hearse to take them to the cemetery. I could cry to think we ain't got horses to draw them, but only oxen, and sometimes mules. But I does my best; and feels sad. And I covers their poor remains with the Union Jack. When we are full the Union Jack is not big enough; and, if you please, sir, I wants two more Union Jacks—it isn't decent." And he got them. On another occasion, Corpse Master Corporal — vexedly complained of the most irregular way the Tommies sometimes carried the bodies into the cemetery, taking them in head instead of feet first. "I've spoke to the clergymen about it, and they have told me to correct

quent identification. It had been better that practice had been generally followed, for there are many unrecorded graves and dead soldiers who cannot be by any possibility identified if the plan of removing all remains to general cemeteries is ever carried out. Corporal — said he didn't want any of his corpses mixed up, and he wanted no widows, like her at Colenso, to be going off with the wrong man's body. "Nobody," he sagely observed, "likes to take home a corpse as don't belong to them. And when you find it isn't yours you feels like chucking it out. I refuses to take any corpses into my dead-house without the medical sheet and identification cards. I'll have no mistakes. I marks an R.C. with his name round the right big toe and round the left big toe for a Protestant, that helps when the service is coming on to give the parson his cue." Corporal — was married and has given many hostages to fortune, and his better half is as full of faith as himself, that the young mouths are sent to be all fed. When he left the army on this side, having taken his discharge, he went to Major Hayes and remarked:—"Sir, I'm going away. You've been very kind. I should like to have the honor of shaking hands with you; I've just washed mine, and ain't touched a corpse to-day. Thank you, sir; good-bye to you," and Corporal — bowed himself out and grimly saluted.

BOERS TREATED KINDLY.

PRO-BOER PAPER PRINTS STRONG TESTIMONY.

Letter From An Ex-Soldier—Was Member of Burgher Force.

The leading non-official newspaper of Denmark, Politiken, the sympathies of which are pro-Boer, has had the candor to give prominence to what it calls "A Defence of the English," in the form of an extract from a letter from a Dane who for many years past has resided in the Transvaal, where he married a Boer wife and has occupied himself in the cultivation of a farm which she brought him in dowry. He is much respected by the Boers of his district, and has held several local posts of responsibility such as were rarely entrusted to "foreigners" in the Transvaal. The editor of the Politiken states that when the war broke out this Dane took his place in the Boer army, and fought the English in several battles. He was, in course of time, given leave of absence to look after his farm, and surrendered with the rest of the population of his district, at the advance of the English on Pretoria. As the Danish paper points out, this man, whose entire domestic and material prosperity is bound up with that of the Boers, cannot be suspected of partiality for the English. His protests, therefore, it says, DEMAND CLOSE ATTENTION.

and should be allowed to weigh against the vague accusations so readily and copiously preferred against the behaviour of the English in South Africa. The letter, written in Danish, runs as follows:—

"Schweiger-Rencke, Nov. 20, 1900

"Dear Sister,—I send you this letter to let you know that my family and I are in the best of health. The telegrams in the newspapers will tell you all about the progress of the war, so I shall confine myself to family matters.

"The British authorities are treating us well in every respect, and really are showing an extraordinary friendliness. The behavior of the soldiers demands the highest praise; one never hears a word of any plundering, or of violence of any descrip-

posit; it will probably require considerable scouring. If it cannot be gotten rid of in this way, scrape off with the knife. Next scour the inside of the burner, lift off the tins and scour thoroughly. Wipe parts with a dry cloth. Turn the top up and rub off the charred edge. If necessary, cut each wick, then cut it to make sure that it is even. It is cut true it will seldom burn more than a daily rubbing off the charred portion and the clipping of loose threads. When not in use, the wick should be turned down till just below the top of the burner. The iron chimney will probably need a thorough cleaning, rubbing with the soaped cloth and water. When every corner is perfectly clean it is rubbed dry and re-oiled on the stove.

This first cleaning, especially if the stove has been in use for some time, is likely to be difficult, but, once done, the burner and chimney can be kept in good condition by going over them daily. Then by being careful to avoid the smoking, the oil stove should prove what it is ended to be, a thoroughly useful article, and with care should last for many years.

SUMMER DON'TS.

Don't entirely shut out the sunlight, because it makes the room somewhat warmer or fades the carpet. You need not, of course, have the sun streaming in all day, but let come in freely for an hour or two each morning, open the windows at top and bottom, and the impure air which the incoming draught raises in the lower part of the room will find egress.

Don't neglect your sleeping room. Be sure that during the hour the sunlight is being admitted, the bedclothes have been removed, and are read out so that they, as well as the bed, will become thoroughly aired.

Don't sleep in a draught, although the air should circulate freely through the room. Many people are their windows at night because they are "afraid of the night air." This is a thousand times less dangerous than the air which, in a closed room, becomes heavy and poisonous from the exhalations from the lungs.

Don't eat much during the day. Your heartiest meal be at night, when your work for the day is over. Fruit, toast, soft-boiled eggs, and oatmeal make a good breakfast.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Spices Layer Cake.—One pound sugar, three-quarters cup butter, one egg, sweet milk, four eggs, three spoons four, three even teaspoons of baking powder. For spice use one half teaspoonfuls each of cinnamon and cloves and one nutmeg. Cream the butter and sugar, then add beaten yolks of the eggs beating vigorously, then the milk and flour alternately; lastly the spices and well-whipped whites of the eggs. Bake in three layers in deep jelly tins, and put together with soft icing.

Cook a Fresh Fish.—Clean thoroughly a fresh fish. Tie it in a piece of netting or lay it on the handle of the fish kettle, if you have one. Cover with boiling water, add one level tablespoonful of salt, the juice of vinegar or lemon juice, a pinch of parsley, a dozen peppercorns and one small onion, sliced. Cook slowly half or three-quarters of an hour, according to size. Should boil constantly, but never hard. Lift the fish, drain it and deice it off on a hot dish on which a folded napkin to absorb the water. Garnish with parsley and onion and serve with horseradish or cream sauce. For the sauce, cook

Peach Sponge.—Soften one half box of gelatine with one-half cupful of cold water. Boil one pint of water, one-half cupful of sugar and six peach kernels, chopped; strain and pour the syrup into the gelatine, stir thoroughly. When cold, add slowly four stiff egg-whites, whip until the sponge is light. Place a thick layer of sliced peaches in a mould, add the sponge and finish the top with halved peaches. Any cold sauce preferred may be served.

Charlotte Russe.—Whip one pint of cream, add the whites of four eggs beaten thoroughly, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one-fourth cupful of strong, black coffee, one-half cupful powdered sugar. Line individual moulds with sponge cake, fill with the cream. Stand on ice an hour.

SICK HEADACHE.

Coarse brown paper soaked in vinegar and placed on the forehead is good for sick headache. If the eyelids are gently bathed in cold water the pain in the head is generally allayed.

EDUCATED EARS.

Susceptibility of the Aural Nerves To Education.

In course of time the telegraphist's ear becomes marvellously acute. The slightest variation in time or sound is as plain to him as a dropped note to a musician. Any good operator is able to distinguish the difference between the sending of operators, and can tell by the sound of the instrument any man with whom he has worked for any length of time.

To him there is as much difference between the sound of different telegraphists sending as there is between the handwriting of any two men in the same line of business. Any operator who is accustomed to work by sound with men every day can tell in an instant just who is working the key. There is something peculiar in the way each operator opens and closes his key. Of course, it is entirely a matter of education of the ear.

Another evidence of the susceptibility of the aural nerves to education is the fact that an operator can receive and copy a message, and at the same time distinctly hear and comprehend everything that is said by others in the room. He can be very busily engaged at anything, and yet his ear will take in everything that is said near him.

Another peculiar thing is the fact that a telegraphist working at night will lay his head within two inches of a working instrument and sleep as soundly as though in bed. He will not be disturbed in the least until his own office call is sounded by the instrument. That will awaken him in an instant. Of course, each sound is exactly of the same degree of intensity, and it is only the training of the ear that causes him to distinguish his office call even asleep.

WOULDN'T JOIN THAT SOCIETY.

Caller (to lady of the house): Perhaps, madam, you could get your husband to put his name down upon the roll of our society. The subscription is only \$5 for a life membership.

Lady of the House—What is your society?

The Society for the Repression of Crime.

I don't think my husband would care to put his name down for any such thing.

Why not?

Because he makes his living by crime.

What! Is he a criminal?

No. He is a detective.

from the waggon we have for a horse to take them to the cemetery. I could cry to think we ain't got horses to draw them, but only oxen, and sometimes mules. But I does my best, and feels sad. And I covers their poor remains with the Union Jack. When we are full the Union Jack is not big enough; and, if you please, sir, I wants two more Union Jacks—it isn't decent." And he got them. On another occasion, Corpse Master Corporal — vexedly complained of the most irregular way the Tommies sometimes carried the bodies into the cemetery, taking them in head instead of feet first. "I've spoke to the clergymen about it, and they have told me to correct it, and have I your authority, major please?" "Yes, certainly," said Major Hayes, and that subject was adjusted. Then Corporal — added: "Yes, sir; one of the clergymen is very good to me. He knows I've a nasty job to do at times, and he very often gives me a drop of something when I feels faint. I am not feeling very well just now, sir." And Major Hayes took the hint, for those were the days good liquor was scarce at Estcourt and Colenso, and was wondrously appreciated by those with a taste for the article. After his sip, Corporal — became confidential. "Sir, I always arrange the funerals most decorously. The parson that is burying him does his part, and I have a book of all the religions, and whichever ever he be I does mine, for I acts as mourner and clerk, and says the responses and all the 'Amens' in a loud voice. And towards night, if the parson don't get on quick enough, I generally gives him a hand with the service, for I knows it all, by repeating when he forgets. Now there was an officer with the burial party to-day, and as it was hot he tells the men to keep their helmets on, but I took mine off, for as I said to him, I'd rather have sunstroke and take my helmet off than not pay my respects to the corpse."

APPROPRIATE TEXTS.

Poor Corporal — was found fault with by the chaplains for writing texts and placing them on the coffins, so he was had up before Major Hayes. His explanation was, "Please, sir, I takes them texts out of the Bible. I has one lot for the married men and another for the single. For the single men I says, 'Not dead, but gone to his Father' in heaven, and for the married ones — 'I'm one myself — Not dead, only lent to the Lord.' If he has got children I writes a verse, 'From his sorrowing and loving widows and children.' You see, I searches them first, and if I finds any little trinkets in their pockets I knows the widows would like to have, I write and sends them home to the missis or mother. I asks them to pay my postage expense, and I ain't a rich man, and, bless you, sir, I knows them; they generally sends me back more than the article cost to send it home. I knows if I was dead it would be the same way with my wife — she'd like to have something to remember me by."

COFFIN TOO SMALL.

One day Corporal — came to great indignation to the major, for a coffin had been sent that was a little too small. The corpora, said his "subordinate" was a nice Church of England young man, whom he could not think of placing in sideways. "Every man, major," said Corporal —, with decision, "likes to be buried lying flat down, and flat he must be." And he had another pine shell, and wrote and told the widow all was well. So precise was the "Corpse Master," that he used to punch pieces of tin with the names, rank, date of death, and numbers of the deceased, and pin them to the bodies, for purposes of subse-

against the vague accusations so readily and copiously preferred against the behaviour of the English in South Africa. The letter, written in Danish, runs as follows:—

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"Dear Sister,—I send you this letter to let you know that my family and I are in the best of health. The telegrams in the newspapers will tell you all about the progress of the war, so I shall confine myself to family matters.

"The British authorities are treating us well in every respect, and really are showing an extraordinary friendliness. The behavior of the soldiers demands the highest praise; one never hears a word of any plundering, or of violence of any description towards the people here. I do not know a single case of such a thing, and I have not heard the least complaint of the British soldiers being rude or rough to any of our population.

"I really, therefore, cannot see that there is the slightest excuse for the way in which so many Boers are taking up arms again and breaking their oath of neutrality. They had nothing to fear so long as they simply kept their oath, for the British authorities protected them in every respect. They might have formed a camp in which, with their families and cattle, they could have remained perfectly secure under British protection. Instead of doing that, the moment they could they have broken their oath, and have slunk round behind the British army.

"If the English have made any mistake in their treatment of the Boers, I can only say that in my opinion, it has been in treating them with a great deal too much good nature and forbearance."

CORONETS TO MEASURE.

Headgear for British Coronation Specially Prepared.

"We have had one or two orders for coronets for the coronation, but as yet the coming event is casting little shadow before in the shape of business. It's a long way off yet." So said Mr. Simmons, the Court costumer of the Haymarket, to a London Express representative. He added that the bulk of the fortunate people having coronets would probably put off ordering them till the last moment, and then expect them to be made while they waited, so to speak. Coronets require delicate workmanship and cannot be "knocked off." Nor can they be kept in stock, like hats. A coronet has to be made to measure, or else it is uncomfortable. A peer with a No. 7 head who tried to put it into a 6½ coronet would suffer pain.

Mr. Simmons exhibited an earl's coronet and countess' ditto, which he has just made. He unwrapped them in the blaze of the afternoon sun, shining through the huge show-room windows, and they winked and blazed till it seemed as if they must set the tissue paper on fire. The circlet was of silver, heavily gilded, and they were upholstered in rich crimson velvet, with a band of miniver. A baronet's coronet, next displayed, was much the same as the earl's except that it lacked the crimson velvet. What is lost in impressiveness, however, it gained in coolness.

If it is 80 in the shade on Coronation day it will be better for some reasons to be a baron than an earl.

THE DEAR GIRLS.

Miss Tellit—Susie Anteck says that young Rimer, the poet, has written some verses entitled 'Likes to Susie's Eyes.'

Miss Dezzit—Well, I don't call it very kind of him to draw attention to her crow's feet.

HAIR



Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman. Every other

physical attraction is secondary to it. We have a book we will gladly send you that tells just how to care for the hair.

If your hair is thinning or losing its luster, get

**AYER'S
Hair
Vigor**

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

Get a bottle. All druggists.

I have used your Hair Vigor and I have found it a most satisfactory remedy. I have used it for several years and I have found it to be the best remedy for the hair. It restores the hair to its natural color and they grow again. If any one is suffering from thinning of the hair, or if the hair is becoming gray, or if it is falling out, or if it is becoming dry, or if it is becoming itchy, or if it is becoming sore, or if it is becoming inflamed, or if it is becoming diseased, or if it is becoming anything else, I would strongly advise them to get a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Write the Doctor.

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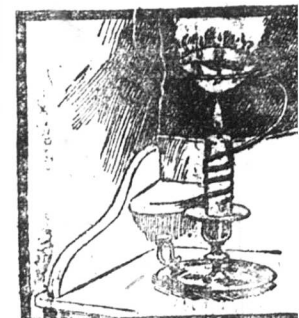
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Our Napane Express

Mr. M. A. Gray, of Shabier Lake, has been chosen by the Conservatives of Addington North to be a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bell.

It was to be seen by our advertising columns that the Government of Ontario proposes to sell a number of public lands on the 15th September next. Some of the terms are those which were intended to be sold on the 15th March last, but were withdrawn as the prevalence of small pox prevented prospective buyers from examining and estimating. Several townships in the vicinity of Saint-Sauveur are also offered. These townships have been surveyed for a great many years, but being unimproved were not regarded by the Government as being of the good land in the vicinity of Saint-Sauveur being all taken up and the construction of the Niagara Central

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Mrs. N. E. HAMILTON,
Nov. 25, 1884. Norwich, N. Y.

Write the Doctor.

If you don't obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

The Canadian Express

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There is a large population in those who have moved to Canada with a population of 100,000 in 1891. There is considerable discontent in the very newspapers because the Province of Quebec has increased its population in a greater ratio than Ontario. There ought to be no surprise at this, as it is a well established fact that the habitant is more prolific than the average white man of Canada. Coming to Lennox, wishing we understand and know of by personal experience, there is a shrinkage in the population of about 500. This is accounted for by the fact that there has actually been a shrinkage in the last ten years of one thousand or more children attending the schools of Lennox and Addington. That is a fact easily reached by reference to the school returns. The record not, therefore, have been any padding in the census returns of 1891. The present returns are accurate, as accurate as any body of enumerators could make them, as we are confident that good and accurate work was done by all the enumerators of Lennox.

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Baker & Grocer and stand.

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The Wonders of Nature.

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Tyndie—The effect of square meals, my boy.—"Life."

How They Move.

"When I first settled here," said the Kansas man, "my nearest neighbor was twenty-five miles away, but now he's just across the road."
"The way you put it," remarked the Easterner, "that doesn't show anything. That may mean"—
"It shows, my friend, that cyclones are mighty powerful, that's all." Philadelphia "Press."

First Office Boy—I've got six aunts, two grandmothers and a great-grandmother. Second Office Boy—What a lot of ball games you oughter see dis summer.

Mother

and child, run down—there are hundreds—lucky if you are not one. And what do you think they want? They want rest and a change, and can't get either. Pity to speak of it!

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is almost rest in itself!

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT.
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Mrs. E. B. Crowe and children are visiting friends near Guelph.

Mrs. F. Amey was "at home" to a number of lady friends on Friday.

Mrs. James Kilgannon and three sons returned to Toronto last week, after a pleasant visit with friends here.

W. Smith, wife and twin daughters, Westbrook, visited his sister, Mrs. Doyle, recently.

Miss Gus. Hogle has returned from Kingston.

Visitors:—Mrs. Ward, Michigan, at her niece, Mrs. James Doyle; Miss Jessie Forward, Coldwater, Mich.; at Miss Blanche Fraser's; Miss Stella Amey, Napanee, at Nicholas Amey's.

Nervously Exhausted.

Sleepless, poor digestion, easily tired, blue as indigo that's how you feel. Do you want to feel strong, make plenty of blood, enjoy buoyancy, strength and vim! Improves the appetite, digestion, assimilation, sleep. How surely Ferrozone does this, you can ascertain by using it. Ferrozone is a blood builder, nerve strengthener and brain invigorator.—Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.

STELLA.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fleming have the sympathy of the community in the loss of their third son Robbie, who died on the 11th of July after a month's illness. He was almost twenty years of age. This is the third son Mr. Fleming has lost inside of three years.

Much sympathy is also felt for Mrs. Lane who came to her father's, Mr. Finley's, for a visit, and when here four days received a message that her husband was drowned. The funeral was held on Sunday last. Mr. and Mrs. Finley are with their daughter.

Mrs. Fred Instant presented her husband with a little boy recently.

Mrs. Lee, Kingston, and Miss Davis, Belleville, are visiting Mrs. H. Marshall.

Miss Garret, Collingsby, at Mr. Hinton's.

Miss McLean and the Misses Isaac, at Rev. Cumberland's.

Mr. Hinton visited his son, Mr. D. Hinton, last week.

Miss McGin, of Kansas, is visiting her uncle, Mr. Gratten, and her aunt Mrs. C. Tugwell.

Miss Ella Strawbridge, is visiting at Mr. Tugwell's.

Misses Nellie and Susie McVein are visiting in Toronto.

Mr. David McVein is visiting at Mr. J. McVein's.

Miss Lowry, Kingston, is visiting Miss Carrie Fleming.

A "Harvest Home" was held at Mr. William Hitchin's last week.

The farmers are finishing harvest and the whistle of the steam thrasher is heard.

The Amherst Island Brass Band have an excursion per Island Queen down the river on Friday evening.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.



the support, as this makes it possible to pour into the paper dish so water that the surface of the dish is slightly above the wire—this is absolutely necessary to the success of the experiment.

It is also necessary that the tip of the candle almost reaches, and slightly touches, the bottom of the bowl. In a few seconds after lighting the candle the water will boil, the paper remaining intact, because the water absorbs the heat of the flame.

Craft of Spiders.

Then there are spiders that do steps, writes Harvey Sutherland Ainslee's. They must reason, for their ancestor must have reasoned for them. "All of our enemies figure we will run forward. Well, I fool 'em. I'll take a hop to one. Also when the nephila plumps black-and-yellow person that his her web in plain sight, sees a disposed bird making for her, does she do? She vanishes. Never. She vanishes. I tell you where she is, but goes out of. She shakes her web so violent instead of appearing to be a spider there is only a haze where was. Phobos, the long-legged spider that spins an irregular, similar circumstances swings it in a circle so fast that it can't be seen. Orb-weavers scatter rub their webs till they look like old that have been up two or three, and then they get in line with chips of bark that they have put there. The scales or lichens and the like is worse. Some spiders have found it a proposition to look like the scales and pistils of bright-colored flowers. There they stand by the hour, their yellow forelegs stuck up at the air. A butterfly comes along, alights to suck honey. He never away alive. The resemblance is so close that botanists are deceived. Kind of a spider spins a little patch of white silk on a leaf, in the center. The outer edge body is a light, grayish green, running into white. In the center body is a dark spot. An entomologist was once quite curious to know could attract butterflies to birds. He tried to pull one away. He found that he had made the same mistake that the butterfly. The reason why it didn't fly away that the spider had held of it as a sucking fly. It was only looks like withered flowing on the ground, but have developed a perfume like musk. Some like small-shells, and one smart cuscus disports herself on sunny and fences after this fashion: walks hurriedly, stops abruptly, idly moves her jaws as if she cleaning her front legs after she rubbed the dust off her wings she hasn't any wings. Some of the horse flies behaving the same opens conversation: How do you sir? Nice weather we're having—murder! watch! but saliculus has all right.

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This census is disappointing to those who hoped to see Canada with a population of six millions. There is considerable discontent in the Tory newspapers because the Province of Quebec has increased its population in a greater ratio than Ontario. There ought to be no surprise at this, as it is a well established fact that the habitant is more prolific than the average white man of Canada. Coming to Lennox, a riding we understand and know of by personal experience, there is a shrinkage in the population of about 500. This is accounted for by the fact that there has actually been a shrinkage in the last ten years of one thousand or more children attending the schools of Lennox and Addington. That is a fact easily verified by reference to the school returns. There need not, therefore, have been any padding in the census returns of 1891. The present returns are accurate, as accurate as any body of enumerators could make them, as we are confident that good and accurate work was done by all the enumerators of Lennox.

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50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

A number of our young men have taken in the cheap excursions to the Northwest.

Mrs. Alfred Aney and Mrs. Thomas and son, Frank, spent Thursday of last week with friends on Wolfe Island.

Mrs. Parker Buck has returned from a visit to Amherst Island.

Miss Evelyn Clark spent part of her holidays with her aunt, Mrs. W. B. Hamm.

Mrs. Hartin, ill so long from consumption, passed away on Friday. The funeral was held on Saturday.

Mrs. E. B. Crowe and children are visiting friends near Guelph.

Mrs. F. Aney was "at home" to a number of lady friends on Friday.

Mrs. James Kilgannon and three sons returned to Toronto last week, after a pleasant visit with friends here.

W. Smith, wife and twin daughters, Westbrook, visited his sister, Mrs. Doyle, recently.

Miss Gus. Hogle has returned from Kingston.

Visitors:—Mrs. Ward, Michigan, at her niece, Mrs. James Doyle; Miss Jessie Forward, Coldwater, Mich.; at Miss Blanche Fraser's; Miss Stella Aney, Napanee, at Nicholas Aney's.

Nervously Exhausted.

Sleepless, poor digestion, easily tired, blue as indigo that's how you feel. Do you want to feel strong, make plenty of blood, enjoy buoyancy, strength and vim! Improves the appetite, digestion, assimilation, sleep. How surely Ferrozone does this, you can ascertain by using it. Ferrozone is a blood builder, nerve strengthener and brain invigorator.—Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.

STELLA.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fleming have the sympathy of the community in the loss of their third son Robbie, who died on the 11th of July after a month's illness. He was almost twenty years of age. This is the third son Mr. Fleming has lost inside of three years.

Much sympathy is also felt for Mrs. Lane who came to her father's, Mr. Finley's, for a visit, and when here four days received a message that her husband was drowned. The funeral was held on Sunday last. Mr. and Mrs. Finley are with their daughter.

Mrs. Fred Instant presented her husband with a little boy recently.

Mrs. Lee, Kingston, and Miss Davis, Belleville, are visiting Mrs. H. Marshall.

Miss Garret, Collinsby, at Mr. Hinton's.

Miss McLean and the Misses Isaac, at Rev. Cumberland's.

Mr. Hinton visited his son, Mr. D. Hinton, last week.

Miss McGin, of Kansas, is visiting her uncle, Mr. Gratten, and her aunt Mrs. C. Tugwell.

Miss Ella Strawbridge, is visiting at Mr. Tugwell's.

Misses Nellie and Susie McVeen are visiting in Toronto.

Mr. David McVeen is visiting at Mr. J. McVeen's.

Miss Lowry, Kingston, is visiting Miss Carrie Fleming.

A "Harvest Home" was held at Mr. William Hitchin's last week.

The farmers are finishing harvest and the whistle of the steam thrasher is heard.

The Amherst Island Brass Band have an excursion per Island Queen down the river on Friday evening.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.



the support, as this makes it possible to pour into the paper dish water that the surface of the water is slightly above the wire—this is absolutely necessary to the success of the experiment.

It is also necessary that the tip of the candle almost reaches, but slightly touches, the bottom of the bowl. In a few seconds after lighting the candle the water will boil, the paper remaining intact, because the water absorbs the heat of the flame.

Craft of Spiders.

Then there are spiders that descend, writes Harvey Sutherland Ainslie's. They must reason, of course, but must have reasoned for thus, "All of our enemies figure we will run forward. Well, I fool 'em. I'll take a hop to one. Also when the nephila plumps black-and-yellow person that has her web in plain sight, sees a disposed bird making for her, does she do? She vanishes. Never. She vanishes. I tell you where she is, but goes out of. She shakes her web so violent instead of appearing to be a spider there is only a haze where was. Phobos, the long-legged spider that spins an irregular similar circumstances swings in in a circle so fast that it can be seen. Orb-weavers scatter rub their webs till they look like old that have been up two or three, and then they get in line with chips of bark that they have put there. The scales or lichens and the like is worse. Some spiders have found it a proposition to look like the scales and pistils of bright-colored flowers. There they stand by the hour, their yellow forelegs stuck up straight in the air. A butterfly comes along to suck honey. He never away alive. The resemblance close that botanists are deceived. Kind of a spider spins a little patch of white silk on a leaf, in the center. The outer edge body is a light, grayish green, fading into white. In the center body is a dark spot. An entomologist was once quite curious to know could attract butterflies to birds. He tried to pull one away. He found that he had made the same mistake that the butterfly. The reason why it didn't fly away that the spider had hold of it as sucking its blood. Some spiders only look like withered flowers on the ground, but have developed a perfume like jasmine. Some like snail-shells, and one smart cuscus disports herself on sunny fences after this fashion: walks hurriedly, stops abruptly, idly moves her jaws as if she cleaning her front legs after she rubbed the dust off her wings. She hasn't any wings. Some of the horse flies behaving the same opens conversation: How do you sir? Nice weather we're having—murder! watch! but salticus has all right.

is
DRIA

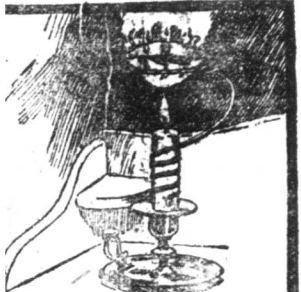
Children. Castoria is a
Oil, Purgative, Drops
tains neither Opium,
stance. It is Pleasant.
use by Millions of
us and allays Feverish-
and Wind Colic. Castoria
res Constipation and
the Food, regulates
ts and Children, giving
oria is the Children's

Castoria.
Castoria is so well adapted to children
recommend it as superior to any pre-
on known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

SIGNATURE OF
Arthur
Y WRAPPER.
NEW YORK CITY

NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

Has Been Discovered That Water May
Be Boiled in a Paper Vessel.
An experimenter has lately dis-
covered that water can be
boiled in a paper vessel. Out
of a sheet of strong paper cut
a dish about six inches in di-
ameter. Next take a piece of
not too thin, making at one end
of a ring about three inches in
diameter, wrapping the other end
tightly around a candle and keeping
place by sticking a pin into the
center just below the lower end. By
holding the dish of paper in the
flame of one, hand it is given a bowl
shape. In placing this bowl in the
flame care must be taken to let
the paper project about an inch above



TOWN COUNCIL

(Council Chamber,
Aug. 19th, 1901.
Council met in regular session on Mon-
day evening. Mayor Carscallen presiding.
Members present—Leonard, Carson,
Waller, Williams and Madole.
The minutes of the special meeting held
on August 12th were read and confirmed.
A communication was received and read
from the Mayor of Ottawa. It was in
answer to a letter written by Mayor Car-
scallan in reference to the formation of a
Municipal Coal Association, and conveyed
the thanks of the Mayor of Ottawa for the
interest taken in the project. A meeting
is to be held in the near future in the city
of Toronto for the purpose of discussing
the possibilities of the above mentioned
association, and when, it was hoped, a
couple of representatives from Napanee
would be present and present their views
on the subject. The communication was
filed.
A communication from G. L. Mair &
Bro. was read stating that they were wil-
ling to undertake the work of looking after
the new fire alarm system, furnish all
repairs, etc., for the sum of \$160 a year.
Laid on the table.

The Finance Committee brought forward
the estimates for the year 1902. In their
opinion it was necessary to raise the sum
of \$35,808.58 to keep the municipal
machinery running which would necessitate
the levying of a rate of 26 mills on the
dollar.

A petition from the ratepayers along the
east side of Centre street, between Graham
and Isabella streets asking for a grano-
lithic walk was read and placed in the
hands of the Street Committee to report.

The Street Committee presented a
lengthy report which was taken up clause
by clause. (1) That the petition of John
Ellison and others re placing walk outside
of trees on Robert Street between Bridge
and Dundas be granted. (2) That a grano-
lithic walk 3 1/2 feet wide be placed in front
of the premises of W. G. Wilson and Mrs.
Hawley on the Newburgh road. (3) That
the petition of Mr. McDonald and
others asking that a crossing be placed
across the road from I. J. Lockwood's
corner to Dr. Cowan's be granted, said
crossing to be granolithic. (4) That the
matter of John Huffman, re recompense
for loss of horse be left in the hands of
committee until next regular session. (5)
That a new granolithic walk 5 feet wide be
put down on the block running past the
West Ward School. (6) That a walk be
put down from Rev. Peck's corner north to
the Belleville road. The report was
adopted.

The Fire Water & Light Committee
reported recommending the payment of
the Bell Telephone Co's account, \$150.
Adopted.

The Town Property Committee reported
re the account of P. Gould \$7.30. They
recommended that \$5.00 be paid in full of
account. Adopted.

The Poor and Sanitary Committee asked
for further time to report on the account of
Paul and Ming, \$24, for burial of poor,
granted.

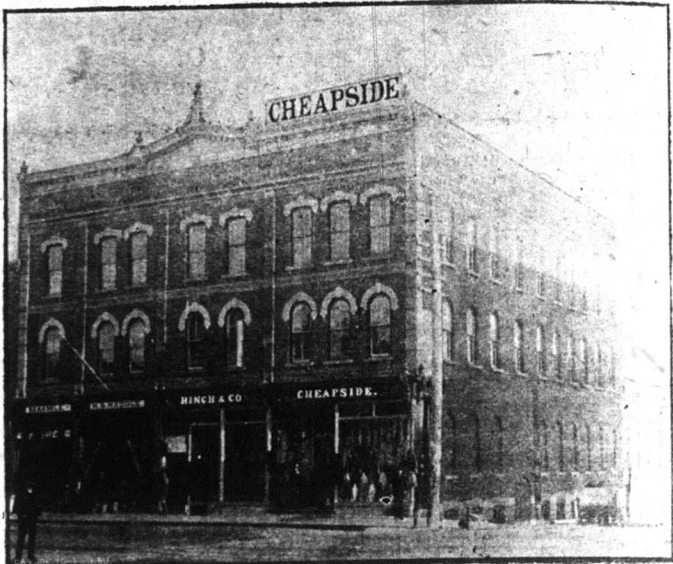
Police Committee reported that the
Police Magistrate's account, \$13.50, had
been paid and asked that the treasurer be
granted a voucher for same. Granted.

The final acceptance of the new fire alarm
system was deferred until the next session
of the council.

Mr. E. Lefebvre was given charge of the
new fire alarm system until next session of
council, when final action would be taken
toward the appointing of a man to fill the
position.

Mr. Wm. Ferguson was before the coun-
cil and asked why they had taken away the
walk in South Napanee, running along the
north side of the river road, and which had
been placed there by private citizens for
their own convenience. Evidently there
had been some misunderstanding in refer-
ence to this particular walk and the coun-
cil decided to replace the timber taken
away.

Messrs. H. Armstrong and Alfred Knight
were present and were heard in reference to
the modification of the contract now exist-
ing between the town and the Jas. R. Scott
Electric Light Company. Negotiations for
the sale of the plant are now in progress
and the intending purchasers, the Napanee
Water & Electric Light Co. would like to



**40 PACKAGES NEW GOODS
OPEN THIS WEEK.**

Among them a great many **NEW DRESS
GOODS**, Costume Suitings, Tweeds, Homespuns,
Venetians, Broadcloths, French Flannels and fine
Black Dress Goods.

Also some new Jackets and Capes (very new
styles). New Taffetta Silks. 40 boxes Men's Neck
wear. 50 pieces Wrapperettes.

New Laces—new Table Linens, and Towels—
new Lace Curtains—Art Blinds and Curtain Poles—
new Blouse Waists—new Chiffon Collarettes—new
Fur Ruffs and Capes for early fall wear.

SCARCE GOODS.

New Velvet Ribbons—new Belts—new Silk and
Satin Ribbons, new Baby Ribbons—new Brilliantes
for Embroidery, all shades.

Butterick Patterns and Fashion Sheets for Sep-
tember. Glass of Fashion and Delineator for
September now ready.

SOUVENIR ALBUMS of the Royal family—Just
the thing for neck or chain pendant. Ask for them, 25c.

SPECIALS! SPECIALS!

50 pairs fine Lace Curtains, slightly sorted, at half
price.
50 Ladies' Waists, 75c and \$1.00 kinds, for **35c.**
50 pairs Summer Blankets at **69c.**

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

Several tables full of Remnants of Dress Goods,
Linens, Cottons, Shirts, Cottonades and at almost half
prices.

Come and look around—there will be a lot of line
laid out for special selling which never get mentioned in
the paper. **NO ONE URGED TO BUY.**





port, as this makes it possible into the paper dish so much that the surface of the latter is above the wire—this being necessary to the success of the experiment.

It is also necessary that the flame of the candle almost reaches, or even touches, the bottom of the dish. In a few seconds after light-candle the water will begin to boil, the paper remaining intact because the water absorbs the entire heat of the flame.

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oil and asked why they had taken away the walk in South Napanee, running along the north side of the river road, and which had been placed there by private citizens for their own convenience. Evidently there had been some misunderstanding in reference to this particular walk and the council decided to replace the timber taken away.

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The following accounts were ordered paid: Account, work on streets, \$51.51; S. W. Pringle, \$3; Wm. Loucks, \$25.50. The following accounts were referred: C. W. Conway, \$5.00, Fire, Water and Light with power to act; Napanee Water and Electric Light Co., \$339.15, Fire, Water committee to report.

The treasurer was granted vouchers for \$61.82. Council adjourned.

The White Plague Advances.

Consumption is gaining headway. Why? Bad colds are allowed to run on neglected, Catarrh sets in, is not checked, and Consumption is the result. Why not use Catarrhoxone regularly? It cures colds in a few hours, and no case of Catarrh can withstand it. Catarrhoxone cures by the inhalation of medicated air which goes to all parts of the lungs, throat and breathing organs. A pleasant, certain, quick cure follows the use of Catarrhoxone, which is guaranteed under all conditions to cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption. 25c. and \$1.00.

Women with maids to help them in dressing find a fresh pleasure in the new belts which close at the back. They are beyond the resources of most women who must wait upon themselves. Newer than the pancake hats of current mode are some not quite so pancake. They are like the cheapeaux of Sir Walter Raleigh, Henry VIII. and other great ones of stained glass and famous picture memory. The brims are outlined closely with black feathers. Angelique is the name of the lightest, freshest blue of the season. It is bluer than the "ice" color of last season, yet nothing like so blue as ciel or forget-me-not. There is a goldish, silvery light in it, like the spirituelle blue in the flash of an opal.

Dressmakers are rather glad that the vogue of hand-sewing has come back. Not alone because it is more refined in appearance than that done by machinery, but because it is far less difficult to find good helpers who sew by hand than on machine. The least carelessness by machine is a fatal error in a fine costume. The excessive running of machines is harmful, and few seamstresses care to take the trouble to learn how to manage machines by electicity, even when dressmakers are willing to have the power put into their rooms. Hand sewing certainly is in best repute now. "Lingerie effects" are called the beautiful results which are gained by its use on our gowns.

Advice to Mothers.

If your little boy or girl comes home with a sore throat, the first thing to do is to rub the throat and chest with Polson's Nerviline. Don't be afraid to use Nerviline freely—a whole bottle full wouldn't burn or blister the tenderest skin. Rub in until all taken up by the pores, and just before the child goes to sleep give him a glass of hot water into which 30 drops of Nerviline has previously been stirred. This is a sure, pleasant and speedy cure. Large bottles 25 cents.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!
Several tables full of Remnants of Dress Goods, Linens, Cottons, Shirtings, Cottonades and at almost half prices.
Come and look around—there will be a lot of line laid out for special selling which never get mentioned in the paper. NO ONE URGED TO BUY.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

CHEAPSIDE, NAPANEE.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 511v

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M., M. C. P. S.
Physician and Surgeon
Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant.
Telephone—

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
---12 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

ICE. ICE. ICE.
The time is at hand when you will require ice. I can furnish a few more customers. Call early and place your order for the season.

S. CASEY DENISON,
Telephone 101. Centre street.

Guest—You advertised (whack) that there were no (slap) mosquitoes here. Do you consider, sir, (whack) that statement true? Proprietor—Yes, sir! I wrote that circular last January—"Life."

Mrs. W.—I didn't know that Mr. B. had a title. Mr. W.—Neither did I. What is it? Mrs. W.—Well, his servant says that everything comes addressed "James B., C. O. D."

But You Don't.
There are thousands of otherwise well stocked farms scattered over the country on which little or no small fruit can be found growing. Not even a good size strawberry patch. The farmer will admit that he and his family all want them but he excuses himself by saying he can buy them cheaper than he can raise them. But we notice when the time comes not very much of it will be bought. Something will come up to prevent it and the family will do without. Raspberries, strawberries, blackberries and other small fruits are easily grown and there is little excuse for any one doing without them except the renter who moves annually. Many of this latter class can get small fruit if they will try, by picking for some large fruit grower in the vicinity on shares. If there is no small fruit on the farm, better arrange to set some out.

TO RENT THE CORNER STORE in the Leonard Block, in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to
ALFRED KNIGHT

FOR SALE TWO VERY DESIRABLE properties situate in the town of Napanee. Lot one is situated on the west side of Dundas street and is suitable for market gardening. Lot 2 is situate on the north side of Mill street and on the premises there is a large new green house, with perfect appliances for heating. Apply to J. C. Pollard, office of this paper for full particulars and terms.

DR. PERRY C. GOLDSMITH, BELLEVILLE.
Late clinical assistant at the Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields. Eye Hospital London, England, will be in Napanee at the Paisley House, in the afternoon and evening of the third Monday in each month for consultation in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanee. 51v

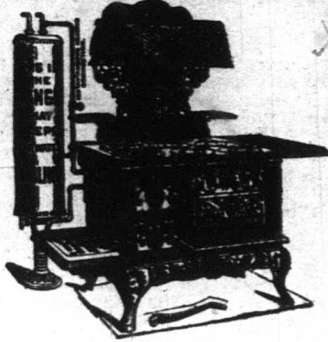
DEROCHE & MADIEN
Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chambers, Notary Public, etc.
Office—Grange Block,
Money to Loan at lower than the lowest rates.
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 51v J. H. MADIEN

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

DENTISTS
C. D. WARTMAN, L.D.S.,
C. H. WARTMAN, D.D.S.
Graduates of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, and graduate of Toronto University.
OFFICE—LEONARD BLOCK,
Visits made to Tamworth the first Monday in each month, remaining over Tuesday. Rooms at Wheeler's Hotel.
All other Monday C. D. Wartman will be on duty.
Napanee office open every day.

THE - DOMINION - BANK
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,150,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

The King of Ranges, "Buck's Happy Thought"

A Range
with a
RecordIs None
Too
Good
for any
House-
keeper

That's what you get when you buy a Happy Thought. The Happy Thought Range was one of the first Ranges manufactured in Canada. More Happy Thought Ranges are manufactured and sold each year than all other Canadian makes combined—150,000 being now in use. When buying buy Canada's Favorite, "The Happy Thought," not an experiment.

Manufactured by

The Wm. Buck Stove Co., Limited, Brantford

Write the Manufacturers for Illustrated Catalogue.

SOLD BY

T. H. WALLER.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE A NICE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHES.

Tweeds, Suitings, Worsteds and Overcoatings, to select from, and respectfully solicit a call from intending purchasers, as we will sell you the above at from 10 per cent to 20 per cent less than they can be bought elsewhere in town.

Orders for Suits or Overcoats promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve. Tweed	0	6:30	3:06		Lve. Deseronto	0	6:45	3:15	
Steeles	3	6:38	3:15		Deseronto Junction	4	7:00	3:30	
Steeles	7	6:50	3:30		Arr. Napanee	9	7:15	3:45	
Maribank	13	7:10	3:50		Lve. Napanee	9	7:40	12:25	4:30
Maribank	17	7:25	4:05		Napanee Mills	15	8:10	12:40	4:40
Tamworth	20	7:40	4:25	4:15	Newburgh	17	8:10	12:50	5:00
Windsor	24	8:00	4:45	4:35	Thomson's Mills*	18	8:18	1:00	5:15
Windsor	28	8:00	4:45	4:35	Camden East	19	8:18	1:00	5:15
Albion	31	8:13	4:53	4:47	Arr. Yarker	23	8:30	1:13	5:25
Albion	33	8:25	5:05	5:00	Lve. Yarker	23	8:55	1:13	5:35
Arr. Yarker	35	9:00	5:25	5:25	Galbraith*	25	9:07	1:25	5:45
Camden East	39	9:10	5:35	5:35	Moscow	27	9:07	1:25	5:45
Thomson's Mills	40	9:25	5:50	5:50	Mudlake Bridge*	30	9:21	1:40	5:57
Newburgh	41	9:25	5:50	5:50	Enterprise	31	9:21	1:40	5:57
Napanee Mills	42	9:40	6:05	6:05	Wilson*	34	9:40	2:00	6:20
Napanee	43	9:40	6:05	6:05	Tamworth	38	9:40	2:00	6:20
Napanee	49	9:55	6:20	6:15	Erinsville	41	9:55	2:15	6:30
Deseronto Junction	54	10:00	6:25	6:20	Maribank	45	10:10	2:30	6:45
Deseronto	58	10:00	6:25	6:15	Larkins	51	10:35	2:45	7:00
					Stocco	55	10:50	2:55	7:15
					Lve. Tweed	58	11:05	3:10	7:25

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.					
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve. Kingston	0	.....	.....	4 00	Lve. Deseronto	0	6 45	.....	.....
O. T. R. Junction	3	.....	.....	4 10	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	.....	.....
The Valley	10	.....	.....	4 33	Arr. Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....
Steeles	14	.....	.....	4 45	Lve. Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
Arr. Harrowsmith	19	.....	.....	5 00	Napanee Mills	15	8 10	12 40	4 50
Lve. Harrowsmith	19	8 00	.....	.....	Newburgh	17	8 10	12 50	5 00
Harrowsmith	22	8 10	.....	5 00	Thomson's Mills	18	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	24	.....	.....	.....	Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15
Windsor	28	8 35	.....	5 15	Arr. Yarker	23	8 30	1 10	5 25
Arr. Yarker	35	9 00	3 05	6 25	Lve. Yarker	23	8 45	.....	5 4
Camden East	39	9 10	3 15	.....	Galbraith	25	.....	.....	.....
Thomson's Mills	41	.....	.....	.....	Protonas	27	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh	42	9 25	3 25	6 50	Arr. Harrowsmith	30	9 00	.....	.....
Napanee Mills	43	9 40	3 45	.....	Sydenham	34	.....	.....	6 20
Napanee	49	9 55	3 50	6 15	Lve. Harrowsmith	30	9 05	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction	54	.....	.....	.....	Murvale	35	9 15	.....	.....
Arr. Deseronto	58	.....	.....	.....	Glenvale	39	9 25	.....	.....
					K. T. R. Junction	47	9 45	.....	.....
					Kingston	49	10 00	.....	.....
J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent				H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent					

time to time like ... land sprite.

"Why, what is the matter?" exclaimed the mother, as the breathless girl met her and put her arm on the neck of the ox for support.

"Did you get it?" Christy panted.

"Get what?" asked the mother, as if she did not understand.

Being thoroughly Scotch and having seen service in the house of a nobleman before she had married and consented to bury herself in Canada, Mrs. Douglas disapproved of all show of feeling. As she strode along, using the ox-goad as a staff, she looked like a kindly Meg Merrilies.

"The dress! Oh, yes! Here it is!" Christy exclaimed, as she fumbled with the bag that hung across Duke's shoulders. "What color is it, and what kind of a flower has it?"

"All in good time. Wait till we get to the house. I dare say you have left everything burning in the fireplace while you came down the road here."

"No, I left everything all right. And did you get the letters? Who are they from?"

"I got only two of them," Mrs. Douglas answered, as a look of pain shadowed her face. "Your dress cost more than I thought, and sugar is worth only two shillings for three pounds now. The letters cost seven shillings apiece, for they were all from the Old Country, so I just got the two biggest ones, and perhaps we will find some way of getting the other before it is sent back. I think it must have been from my sister Betsy, and she would be telling me about the wedding of your cousin Sarah, or perhaps about the death of your grandmother, for she was getting frail. I thought it might have bad news, since it was small, for she might not have the heart to write a long letter, but I couldn't be sure. They were all addressed by your great-uncle John, the schoolmaster. I thought it would be wisest to take the big ones, for I would be getting the most for my money. But maybe I made a mistake."

The good woman sighed heavily, for while letters in those days were the chief source of pleasure to the exiles they were the cause of many fierce heart-burnings. It not infrequently happened that when they came they could not be redeemed by those to whom they were addressed, though they could recognize the handwriting on them as they were exposed to view in the postoffice window.

"Your father will read the letters to us after supper," she added.

By this time they had reached the square log house, and Mrs. Douglas settled with a sigh of relief on a stool by the fireplace, for the evening was falling chill. She had walked twelve miles out and twelve miles back over rough roads and had a right to be weary. Christy brought in the bag with its precious contents. After hastily leading Duke to the manger that she had filled for him early in the day she came running in again.

"May I open it now?" she asked.

"Deary me, what a hurry you are in," exclaimed the mother, with more sternness than she felt.

But the impatient girl had already opened the bag and had taken out the little roll of calico. With a cry of

pleasure, she unfolded it where the waning light showed its soft blue and the little white flower on it. And as she unfolded it a piece of pink ribbon fluttered from it unexpectedly and fell to the floor.

"And a ribbon!" Christy exclaimed.

She would certainly have kissed her mother for this unexpected present were it not for the unwritten and unspoken law of those Scotch settlements that all caresses are to be reserved for the helplessly young or for the unresponsive lips of the dead.

"Ah!" exclaimed the mother, with sudden interest, as she remembered something. "I didn't buy that ribbon, and will you tell me why you put that bundle of silly white flowers in the bag with the ribbon?"

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AXLE
GREASGood for everything
that runs on wheel.

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Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

"I know," cried Christy, clapping hands. "He sent me the ribbon cause I sent him the arbutus."

"What's all this about sending arbutus?" asked a gruff voice from doorway towards which both and daughter had turned at the of a heavy footstep.

"Why, Christy put some bag of sugar, and Mr. Preston and sent her a ribbon."

"Then I guess it was you, lady, that put the posy in the seed corn I took over to Will this morning."

"And what did he send me the unabashed Christy, smile her father's bearded face, know that there was an indulgent lurking behind that mask."

"Just this," he answered reached out his hand and pin ear.

Christy made a great show hurt just as if she were a child as, indeed, she was in spirit. further light roused the fear mother.

"What put in your head to flowers?" she asked.

"Why, the arbutus is a sacrament among the Indians, and it was me a true lover, and teach me him when he comes."

"Tut, tut! What nonsense about lovers?" asked the father.

"What have you to do with it?" "Well, when I have a new and she tossed her head a map expect to have some other than a little Indian boy come me."

The father and mother both They had often teased her about the Indian boy to whom she gave trinkets in return for the little baskets he weaved for brought every time the tribe the neighborhood to trade settlers.

"But," persisted the mother, "how many more of the gals did you send away with the ribbon?"

"Only one," said Christy, slightly pout.

"And who was that to?"

"To the new minister, Mr. Brown sent him the two pairs of 'You are sure that was all 'Yes.'"

"Well, never let me hear about such heathen fiddlers' arbutus. Come, let us have the dishes father will read the letters I bought at the postoffice."

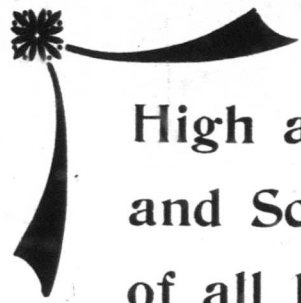
After the meal was finished around the tallow "chairs" was placed on the table, and laboriously spelled out the water for thirsty souls. Offer came to the eyes of the mother as familiar places were mentioned, with all the gossip that to them was so

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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Alfred E. Yingse, Hoernerstown, Pa., suffered from catarrh for years. His head felt bad, there was a ringing in his ears, and he could not breathe through one of his nostrils nor clear his head.

After trying several catarrh specifics from which he derived no benefit, he was completely cured, according to his own statement, by

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This great medicine radically and permanently cures catarrh by cleansing the blood and building up the whole system.

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the spring and wash the coal from our hands after handling the niggers."

They acted on his suggestion, and then walked to the house in the bright light of the huge log fires, following their shadows that loomed far and high before them. In the house there was a clean cloth on the table, and it was set with dainties fit for such honorable guests.

"It is not a meal, not at all," Mrs.

tion her own heart closely and decided between her lovers. When Mr. Prestor used his favored moments to tell her about the "Old Country," which she had never seen, though it was so dear to her parents, and to tell her how he hoped soon to return to it to enjoy his fortune he was making by selling goods to the settlers, she sometime felt a yearning to see that land and taste of its many pleasures. Yet this feeling seldom endured for longer than one night's dreams.

When she went to church with her parents and heard the eloquent young minister describe the greatness of his Master's work a strange enthusiasm welled up in her heart. That, too, served for a night of dreams.

But when she thought of Will Harlaw she was angry; for he never did anything to stir her heart, and yet he was reading the message of the arbutus aright. And because he was doing it unknowingly, it made him appear more worthy; but why could he not do something to show clearly that he cared for her? Both Mr. Preston and the minister made her feel that they loved her. Though she knew in her heart that the young farmer loved her, he always came as if to see her father, and if he worshipped her he did so from a distance. Before the summer was over he seemed to lose hope when he saw the fervor with which his rivals were paying their addresses. So he came less

know," cried Christy, clapping her hands. "He sent me the ribbon because I sent him the arbutus." "What's all this about sending arbutus?" asked a gruff voice from the way towards which both mother and daughter had turned at the sound of heavy footstep. "Oh, Christy put some into the bag of sugar, and Mr. Preston laughed and sent her a ribbon." "Then I guess it was you, my little girl, that put the posy in the bag of corn I took over to Will Harlaw morning."

"And what did he send me?" asked unabashed Christy, smiling into her father's bearded face, knowing well there was an indulgent smile behind that mask. "Just this," he answered, as he held out his hand and pinched her nose.

Christy made a great show of being just as if she were a child of ten, indeed, she was in spirit. But this her light roused the fears of her father. "What put in your head to send the arbutus?" she asked. "Why, the arbutus is a sacred flower among the Indians, and it will bring you a true lover, and teach me to know when he comes." "But, tut! What nonsense is this of lovers?" asked the father, sternly. "What have you to do with them?" "Well, when I have a new dress," she tossed her head archly, "I expect to have someone better than a little Indian boy come courting me."

compliment, and the eyes of the young minister followed her about the room with a regard that told that she had more than once intruded on his spiritual meditations.

Then followed a space of homely talk about the crops and the possibility of the rebellion that was even then fermenting in different parts of the colony, and at last the two letters were brought out so that the minister, a scholar, might read them aloud and make out all the difficult words. While he was reading, a horse neighed at the door, and Mr. Douglas hurried out to see who the new visitor might be. When he returned he had with him Mr. Preston, the storekeeper of the village of Kemoka.

"I was out for a ride in the cool of the evening," he explained, as he came in, "and the roads being dry in this direction, I just thought I would pay you an informal visit."

He was introduced to the minister, who, like himself, was a comparative stranger in the vicinity.

"And this, I take it, is the frolicsome Mistress Christy," he said, as he clasped her hand.

This compliment was different from that of the young minister, but Christy accepted it with a look of frank pleasure that did not belie the epithet.

The storekeeper brought with him all the news which naturally reached his

ell, never let me hear any more of such heathen folderols as sacred us. Come, let us have supper and after we have cleaned awayishes father will read us the letter I bought at the postoffice."

er the meal was finished they around the tallow "chrusie" that placed on the table, and the father lously spelled out the news from country that was indeed like cold to thirsty souls. Often the tears to the eyes of the father and er as familiar places and people mentioned, with all the simple p that to them was so interesting talked late into the night and over the same news again and adding to it by shrewd speculation and reading more between the than ever did the most discerning when annotating an ancient script. But Christy, though shed, knew nothing of the places remembered so fondly, yet she her own dreams about them. These s were suggestive of all marvelings, and were to her what roses are to the less imaginative s ladies of to-day, who like to other people do even their dream-or them.

... evening early in June the Doug- were sitting on the stoop that ded along the front of the house, ig after the day's work. The r was smoking, the mother was ing, and Christy was indulging in summer dreams of happy youth. whippoorwills were calling from 'rest on every side, the beetles droning, and a robin was singing a sunlit tree-top near the nest of ate. The great log heaps in the ing back of the stable were blazing for Douglas was adding another to his clearing. The fires were al- beginning to cast long shadows o light up the smoky sky with the e light that glowed from these ce flames of a new nation.

sently the alert eye of Mrs. Doug- a man entering the clearing by oad. She immediately aroused the s to absorbed interest, for in those a visitor was as unusual as wel-

ar me!" she exclaimed, as the e approached under a heavy fire esses and comments, "if it isn't the ster coming to see us, and he will ending the night, for there is no else of his congregation nearer four miles. Come in, Christy, and in your new dress."

ile she hastened into the house, ved by her daughter, the farmer d without preparation to greet isitor.

en Christy and her mother were r to receive the guest, Mrs. Doug- it a couple of candles that had kept for just such occasions, and l to her husband and the visitor me into the house.

"ell, well, if it isn't the minister ell. You do our house a great r."

hat honor there is is not of me, of my Master's work," said the g man, gravely, as he turned to ity with extended hand.

her new dress and the pink rib- at her throat the embarrassment added a couple of roses in her is. A kind light shone in his ear- eyes, and a trace of color might been seen in his face, had his been a little more observant. have noticed you in the church you always answered well in the him."

isty blushed even deeper at this

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

to the evening," he explained, as he came in, "and the roads being dry in this direction, I just thought I would pay you an informal visit."

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This compliment was different from that of the young minister, but Christy accepted it with a look of frank pleasure that did not belie the epithet.

The storekeeper brought with him all the news which naturally reached his central location and much from the outer world that he had gathered from travelers and the stage drivers that passed on the Longwoods road.

But this was to be a notable night at the farmhouse. Another guest presently made his appearance in the person of Will Harlaw, as fine looking a young specimen of workaday manhood as could well be found. Appearing suddenly in the light of the open door, he rapped on the door-post and said, with something of a bashful stammer:

"Good evening to you all!"

"Come in, man, come in, and make yourself at home," called Douglas, cheerily.

"No, thank you," said Harlaw; "I just brought back the bag you left with me when you brought the seed corn, and I thought I might help you to roll together the butts of the logs in your heaps before you go to bed."

"Well, I was thinking I would let the logs take care of themselves to-night. There is another day coming."

"Oh, you mustn't let us interfere with your work," Preston protested. "This is good burning weather, and the man who hopes for a clear farm must keep the heap burning both night and day."

"Then, if you and the minister will excuse us, Will and I will go out to the slashing for a while."

"Why," said the minister, "I would much like to go out and see you at your work. There is always something to be learned from honest labor, and if Mr. Preston would not mind strolling along with me, perhaps we could throw in an end ourselves at times."

Now, this was not what the shrewd young storekeeper wished by any means, but he accepted the situation with good grace. His first thought was that after the others went to work he could improve his acquaintance with the attractive but modest Christy, while the minister occupied himself with the mother. But the four walked out to the stumpy slashing together. Soon the shadows were dancing wildly among the trees that fenced in the little clearing, and sudden streams of sparks were momentarily borne up into the sky as the two farmers heaved the glowing logs together and made them blaze again. The scene appealed to the fervid imagination of the young clergyman, and as he gazed in silent awe the worldly Mr. Preston suggested that they lend a hand to the work, for he feared a discourse on his spiritual welfare was imminent. The ministers of those days labored in season and out, and the worldly man who associated with them without receiving a word of warning or reproof needed much ingenuity. As Mr. Preston had come on an altogether different mission, and as he had already been more than favorably impressed by the beauty of the young girl who wore his ribbon at her throat, he could hardly be considered in a proper condition for a homily. But surely the scene was one to rouse lofty thoughts as these humble priests heaped high the sacrifice of nature for the nation that was to be.

When the work was completed Douglas said:

"I see by the sparks coming from the chimney that the women folks have lit the fire to make a little space for us before we separate, and we will go by

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the spring and wash the coal from our hands after handling the niggers."

They acted on his suggestion, and then walked to the house in the bright light of the huge log fires, following their shadows that loomed far and high before them. In the house, there was a clean cloth on the table, and it was set with dainties fit for such honorable guests.

"It is not a meal, not at all," Mrs. Douglas assured them when they protested that she had gone to too much trouble. "It is only a little bite to keep the evening air from doing harm. Won't you be seated?"

After a blessing had been asked they fell to and did ample justice to the huge scones of bread that Christy had baked in the afternoon, and to the cold boiled pork that someone has said did more to clear and civilize America than all other forces combined. After the solid part of their "bite" had been disposed of, Christy helped them to the preserved wild strawberries and raspberries, with steaming cups of tea, and even the minister tasted and praised the bottle of elderberry wine that was passed. Mrs. Douglas was constantly up and down, alternately entertaining her guests and waiting on them, but the dutiful Christy served without partaking herself. And as she stood back in the shadows and looked on while they enjoyed themselves, she thought of the posies of arbutus and smiled.

"Perhaps it will bring me lovers," she thought to herself, "but will any of them read its lesson rightly?"

And each of the young men, not knowing the thought in the heart of his neighbor, remembered his particular posy and vowed to see more of

the beautiful girl who was flowering into such perfect womanhood.

When the meal was finished a silence fell on all as if something were impending, and after a decent period foridding the mind of worldly thought the minister said, solemnly:

"Being met together, it is not seemly that we should separate without a word of worship."

The others assented with bowed heads. Lifting up his voice, he prayed for a blessing on all there assembled. He then read a chapter from the Bible expounding it as he read, and gave out a psalm to be sung. At a nod from him, Christy took up the tune, a was her wont in their family worship and the others joined in the giving of praise. And surely the music was worthy of that glorious June night as it floated out through the aisles of the forest and upwards to the silent stars. The simple service was closed with another prayer, and then all the guests except the minister departed. He was to remain until the following Sabbath as was the custom of the missionaries that ministered to those who first made their homes in the wilderness. As Preston and Harlaw took their various ways they carried with them a very vivid recollection of a sweet young face. That night Christy buried her face in her pillow and laughed softly for the joy of life was in her heart.

During the summer that followed the sending of the arbutus flowers by Christy the humble Douglas home had frequent visitors, and the cause of this unusual attention wore her new dress oftener than was intended when it was bought. Mr. Preston seemed to be constantly finding the road in that direction better for riding than any other. Mr. Ross found that his Master's work called him frequently to that neighborhood and made it convenient for him to spend many nights in the log-house. Will Harlaw seemed to be forever borrowing something, and bringing it back promptly. Altogether, the Douglasses were not lonely. Christy still continued to grow in beauty, but she was too modest and perhaps too happy to ques-

But when she thought of Will Harlaw she was angry; for he never did anything to stir her heart, and yet he was reading the message of the arbutus aright. And because he was doing it unknowingly, it made him appear more worthy; but why could he not do something to show clearly that he cared for her? Both Mr. Preston and the minister made her feel that they loved her. Though she knew in her heart that the young farmer loved her, he always came as if to see her father, and if he worshipped her he did so from a distance. Before the summer was over he seemed to lose hope when he saw the fervor with which his rivals were paying their addresses. So he came less often and devoted himself to clearing his farm. When he was not busy in the couple of little fields in which he had sown spring wheat and had planted corn and potatoes, his ax could be heard early and late, felling the great trees or cutting them into proper lengths for the log heaps. A continual smoke rose from his land by day and the glare of fire by night. In this way they that marched into the new promised land had their guiding pillar as well as the Israelites of old. He was too humble to enter into the contest for the hand of Christy with one who represented the power of the church and one who represented wealth. He was but a farmer, and a farmer he would always be. He worked early and late to numb the pain at his heart; and his glances strength grew rather than became wearied with his incessant toil. But still he would go in spite of himself to borrow something from his neighbor. Douglas so as to see Christy and perhaps get some hint of how his rivals were progressing.

One evening when the young minister was walking about the farm with Mr. Douglas, he asked him for his daughter's hand.

"To such a one as you," said the father, "I will say that her heart is in her own keeping. If you win her, I will give her to you proudly and gladly."

But when he sought Christy and told her his love she knew her own heart as do all who live near to Nature. The frankness of the flowers was in her eyes as she said to him that though she respected and admired him she did not love him. He told her of the work that was before him in his Master's vineyard, but she felt that she was no worthy to be his helpmate.

(Continued next week.)

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LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, August 20.—Wheat—The market is easier in sympathy with the west. Old red and white is held at 69c to 70c outside and new at 67 to 68c. No. 2 goose is quoted at 64½ to 65c middle freights, and No. 1 spring at 69c east. Round lots of Manitoba No. 1 hard sold firmer at 87½c grinding in transit and 85½c for No. 2. Local delivery, Toronto and west, is quoted 2c lower.

Flour is steady and local exporters are still quoting \$2.95 for cars of Ontario patents in barrels middle freights, and holders are asking 5 to 10c more. No sales were reported. Choice brands are held at \$3.10 to \$3.15. Manitoba flour is quoted at \$4 for Hungarian patents and \$3.70 for strong bakers' in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Milled—Is a little easier at \$13 to \$13.50 for shorts and \$11.50 to \$12 for bran in cars west.

Barley—Is unchanged. No. 2 old is quoted at 43c middle and new feed at 40c to 41c west.

Rye—Sold at 50c east and was quoted at 47c west.

Corn—Is slightly easier at 53c to 54c for Canadian yellow west. No. 3 American is quoted at 64½c Toronto and mixed at 64c.

Oats—There is a steady demand and old are firm at 37c for No. 2 middle freights. New No. 2 white are quoted at 34c middle freights, with buyers at 33½c.

Oatmeal—The market is 15c higher at \$4 for cars of barrels and \$3.90 for bags Toronto, and 30c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are firm. Old are nominal at 70c and new are quoted at 65c middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

Market is active and all lines of hog product are firmly held. There is a keen demand, and as stocks are running out dealers are not in a position to push business very strongly. Prices are unchanged.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21; heavy mess, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long cask, tons and cases, 11c and small lots at 11½c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c; hams 14 to 14½c; rolls, 12c; shoulders 11½c; backs, 15½ to 16c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at one cent less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 10½c, tubs 11c and pails 11½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 20.—Trade was slower at the Western Cattle Market to-day. The aggregate demand was lighter, and the quality of the cattle offered was not good enough to stimulate business. The run was rather heavy, and all the cattle were not sold. The good ones moved fairly well, but the common to medium grades were a drag on the market. Exporters and the best butchers' were steady, and poor grades of butchers' were still weak. Bulls showed a little more activity, and a few cows found buyers. Feeders and stockers were unchanged, while milch cows were slow. Small stuff was steady to firm, and hogs were unchanged. The total run was 72 loads, including 1,038 cattle, 1,045 sheep and lambs, 36 calves and 1,600 hogs.

Export cattle, choice per cwt. \$ 4.65 \$ 5.15 do medium, per cwt. 4.10 4.60 do cows, per cwt. 3.50 4.00 Butchers' cattle, picked

Eggs, new laid.....	12	14
do held stock.....	12	13
Chickens, old, pair.....	50	75
do spring, per pair.....	50	80
Ducks, per pair.....	75	1.00
Turkeys, per lb.....	10	15
Apples, per basket.....	40	00
Beets, per doz.....	10	15
Beans, butter, per bu.....	60	75
Cabbages, per doz.....	40	50
Carrots, per doz.....	15	00
Celery, per doz.....	40	50
Cauliflower, doz.....	50	1.50
Corn, green, per doz.....	10	12
Cucumbers.....	1.00	1.15
do small basket.....	25	00
Egg plant, each.....	10	15
Lettuce, per doz.....	15	25
Onions, green, per doz.....	15	20
Parsley, per doz.....	15	20
Parsnips, per doz.....	40	00
Peas, green, peck.....	35	40
Potatoes, per bu.....	1.00	1.15
do do per peck.....	35	40
Squash, each.....	15	25
Tomatoes, per bask.....	60	85
Turnips, per doz.....	40	00
Vegetable Marrow, doz.....	1.00	1.50
Dressed hogs, cwt.....	9.50	9.75
Beef, hindquarters.....	8.50	9.50
do forequarters.....	4.50	5.50
do carcasses, choice.....	6.50	7.25
do common.....	4.50	5.00
Lambs, yearling, lb.....	06	07
do spring.....	08	09
Mutton, per cwt.....	6.00	7.00
Veal calves, light lb.....	05	06
do choice, per lb.....	07½	08

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—Flour firm. Spring wheat quiet; No. 1 northern, old, 81½c. Winter wheat lower; No. 2 red, 76½c; No. 1 white, 76½c. Corn dull but firm; No. 2 yellow, 63c; No. 3 do, 62½c; No. 2 corn, 62½c; No. 3 do, 62c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, old, 43c; do new, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, 39½c; No. 3 do, 38½c. Rye strong; No. 1 old, 65c in store.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 20.—Opening—Wheat, on passage firm but not active. Corn on passage quiet and steady. Weather in England, rain. France, fine. Yesterday's country markets, English firm, French quiet but steady.

London—Close—Mark Lane—Wheat, foreign quiet at an advance of 3d, English firm and rather dearer; corn, American and Danubian strong at an advance of 3d; flour, American firm and rather dearer, English nominally unchanged.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.—Close—Spot wheat firm; No. 1 standard California, 6s 1d to 6s 1½d; Walla, 5s 11½d to 6s; No. 2 red winter, 5s 9½d to 5s 11d; No. 1 northern spring, 5s 9½d to 5s 10½d, December 5s 11d. Spot corn firm; new, 4s 11½d to 4s 11½d; futures quiet; September 4s 11½d, October 5s 4d, November 5s 3d. Flour, 23s 9d to 25s.

Paris, Aug. 20.—Opening—Wheat, tone steady; August 22f 60c, November and February 23f 55c. Flour, tone steady; August 28f 60c, November and February 29f 95c.

Paris—Close—Wheat, tone steady; August 22f 70c, November and February 23f 65c. Flour, tone quiet; August 28f 75c, November and February 30f.

CLEARING CAPE COLONY.

The Difficult Task Before General French.

A despatch from Cape Town says: Gen. French, the one man in the army who could alter things in Cape Colony, was allotted the task, and an onerous and difficult one it is. Sir Edward Brabant, who will now probably retire, failed to grapple with the situation. As the leader of a colonial brigade or even a division he has few equals, but the conduct of a campaign covering an immense area is quite beyond him. A fighter was badly wanted in Cape Colony.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Ottawa has five cases of smallpox. Little Current is now lighted with electricity.

Arnold's glove factory may be moved from Acton to Georgetown.

The Duke of York and party will only remain three hours in Hamilton.

Hon. F. W. Borden has been asked to open Peterboro' fair on the 25th inst.

The citizens of Sudbury presented an address to Mr. Edison, the famous inventor.

W. J. Spence, B. A., of Peterboro, has been appointed to a position on the staff of Wesley College, Winnipeg.

Andrew Carnegie has offered \$50,000 to St. John, N.B., for a public library, stipulating that the city provide a free site and maintain the institution.

H. W. Laird, formerly publisher of the Cobourg Sentinel Star, has been appointed secretary to Premier Haultain, of the Northwest Territories.

It looks as if Stratford will have an electric railway next year, a main line running through the city from Woodstock to Goderich.

New rifle ranges are likely to be established by the Militia Department at Winnipeg, Brockville, Sherbrooke and Fredericton, N. B.

Three London hotelkeepers who kept their places open after hours while the "Old Boys" were there, were fined \$20 each and costs.

Many prominent tourists and mountain climbers, including Mr. Edward Whymper, the celebrated mountaineer and artist, are in the Canadian Rockies.

All the lumber mills at Three Rivers are shut down for want of logs, while hundreds of thousands of these are stranded on the banks and shoals of the St. Maurice.

It is stated that the tenders for the improvement of the Hamilton Beach canal and piers have been opened, and the contract given, and that the cost will be over \$100,000.

It has been decided that all the Cabinet Ministers will go down to Quebec to meet the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York when they land about September 16th.

Mr. Frank Jackson, a graduate of the mechanical department of Queen's University, has been appointed draftsman in a large engineering firm at Harrisburg, Pa.

Another powerful syndicate of Canadian and American capitalists has been formed to carry on the wood pulp industry on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The special agent for taking the manufacturing census in Quebec is experiencing some difficulty in securing the required information from some manufacturers.

A notice of motion has been given in the Montreal council to reduce tax exemptions by abolishing more of the exemptions on religious property. Last year the exemptions increased by \$1,500,000 and are increasing in greater rate than the taxable property.

William Bird, of New York, a sailor on the battleship Indiana, and Private Duncan McLean, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, were fined \$60 apiece at Halifax for entering Mrs. Annie Doyle's house, tearing the clothing from her body, knocking her down, and assaulting

has with him in England a draft treaty re the Nicaraguan Canal which has received the private approval of many members of United States Senate.

"Dangerous social troubles, with a costly fiscal conflict is out doubt the catastrophe which the proposed tariff law threatens the German Empire," according to a despatch from Berlin.

In view of the interest taken in question of whether or not tuberculosis can be communicated human beings, T. L. Monson, Dairy Commissioner of Colorado offered himself as a subject for thorough test of the matter.

At Birmingham, Ala., the International Typographical Union adopted a resolution calling on the Government not only to continue the exclusion of Chinese immigration to the United States, but to bar Japanese and Malays in general.

A Constantinople despatch that seven hundred and four persons, many of them being wounded, started for Yemen, Arabia, Aug. 14. The prisoners include those were implicated in the recent fire at the harem of the Yildiz Palace.

A murder, resulting from a detta of 20 years' duration, occurred in a church at Obotti, Austria Sunday. A general fight ensued between the respective partisans, the result that seven persons killed and twenty-three wounded.

THIRTY-TWO LIVES LOST

The Steamer Islander Collided With an Iceberg.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—The steamer Islander, the ship of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, and the largest fastest passenger steamer on the Victoria-Skagway route, collided with an iceberg off Douglass island, Alaska, while on her way south with largest number of passengers she has carried since she was plied on the run a few months ago, sank within 15 minutes after striking.

Capt. Foote, her master, and a 32 persons, including passengers and members of the crew, were drowned. To add to the horror of the terrible disaster her boiler exploded she went down, causing the death of many who were struggling in water.

The steamer left Skagway in evening of Wednesday last, and proceeding out of Lynn Canal, the collision occurred. Most of passengers and members of the crew who were in bed were rudely awakened by the shock. The majority out on deck in time to be saved the boats, which were quickly manned, but a large number went down in their state-rooms.

Some of the survivors arrived on Sunday evening by the steamer which passed over the scene of the appalling disaster on the following evening, and picked them up at Nauyasno, to which city they had taken.

The news came as a terrible blow to the citizens of Victoria, many of the lost being well known and living families in this city, and particularly sudden, as the steamer had been expected, and many were awaiting her arrival when the Queen's ship came in with the news.

The survivors were landed at Douglass island, and the mate sent to Juneau for help, the steamer Flossie and Lucy responding and bringing them to Juneau.

The identified are—Passengers Lost.—Mrs. R. R. wife of the governor of the Yukon Territory, her child and niece; John Duncan, of Victoria; Mrs. I. J. and child, Seattle; Mr. P.

grades were a drag on the market. Exporters and the best butchers' were steady, and poor grades of butchers' were still weak. Bulls showed a little more activity, and a few cows found buyers. Feeders and stockers were unchanged, while milch cows were slow. Small stuff was steady to firm, and hogs were unchanged. The total run was 72 loads, including 1,038 cattle, 1,042 sheep and lambs, 36 calves and 1,000 hogs.

Export cattle, choice	per cwt.....	\$ 4.65	\$ 5.15
do medium, per cwt.....	4.10	4.60	
do cows, per cwt.....	3.50	4.00	
Butchers' cattle, picked			
lots.....	4.40	4.75	
do choice.....	4.00	4.40	
do fair.....	3.50	4.00	
do common.....	3.00	3.50	
do cows.....	3.00	3.75	
do bulls.....	3.00	3.50	
Bulls, export, heavy			
per cwt.....	3.75	4.25	
do light, per cwt.....	3.50	3.75	
do medium.....	3.50	4.25	
do light.....	3.25	3.50	
Stockers, 400 to 600			
lbs.....	3.00	3.25	
do off-colors.....	2.25	3.00	
Milch cows, each.....	30.00	50.00	
Sheep, export, ewes,			
per cwt.....	3.40	3.60	
do bucks, per cwt.....	2.50	3.00	
do culls, each.....	2.00	3.00	
do per cwt.....	4.50	5.00	
Lambs, each.....	2.50	4.00	
Calves, per head.....	2.00	10.00	
Hogs, choice, per cwt.....	7.25	0.00	
Hogs, corn-fed, per			
cwt.....	7.00	0.00	
Hogs, light, per cwt.....	6.75	0.00	
Sows, per cwt.....	4.00	4.50	
Hogs, fat, per cwt.....	6.75	0.00	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Offerings of dairy continue large and stocks are accumulating. Dealers in outside towns have been holding their stocks for an upward turn in the market, and have learned that there is no immediate prospect of higher prices. They have sent along their shipments and the market is too well supplied. The quality of many of the consignments is disappointing and the movement is not very active. Prices are unchanged but only the choicest lots bring good figures. The best rolls are quoted at 17 to 18c and tubs, pails and crocks are quoted at 16 to 17c for top grades. Common to medium butter is slow and barely steady at 12 to 15c. Creamery is active and prices are unchanged at 21c for prints and 20c for solids.

Eggs—Receipts are heavy and the market is steady at 12c for case lots of selects and 12c for large lots. Held fresh are unchanged at 11c to 11c and culls are lower at 7 to 8c.

Potatoes—Market is rather firm owing to small offerings. Demand is good and all the offerings find buyers readily. Job lots are quoted at 90c to 95c per bushel and potatoes out of store are held at \$1 to \$1.10.

Baled Hay—New is offering freely and the market is steady at \$8 to \$8.50 per ton for car lots on track here. Old is dull, car lots on track Toronto being quoted at \$9.50 per ton, with few buyers.

Baled Straw—Quiet and unchanged at \$5 per ton for car lots on track Toronto.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, white.....	\$.70	\$.00
do red.....	.69	.00
do goose.....	.68	.00
do spring.....	.68	.00
Barley.....	.43	.00
Rye.....	.39	.39
Oats, old.....	.39	.40
do new.....	.37	.38
Hay, old, per ton.....	12.50	0.00
do new.....	10.50	12.00
Straw.....	10.00	0.00
Butter, lb rolls.....	.19	.22
do crocks.....	.18	.20

The Difficult Task Before General French.

A despatch from Cape Town says: Gen. French, the one man in the army who could alter things in Cape Colony, was allotted the task, and an onerous and difficult one it is. Sir Edward Brabant, who will now probably retire, failed to grapple with the situation. As the leader of a colonial brigade or even a division he has few equals, but the conduct of a campaign covering an immense area is quite beyond him. A fighter was badly wanted in Cape Colony. Too much, however, must not be expected of General French. He has a hard row to hoe, and to anticipate the end within three or even six months would be as unwise as it would be manifestly unfair.

Already he has changed the staff of three of the several so-called mobile columns scouring this colony, and now there is no guarantee that a force marching out of, say, Beaufort West, is of necessity going to take the main road to Richmond.

Officially, it is stated that he has 60,000 men under his command, but those figures are misleading. If he has at the present moment 16,000 men available for Boer hunting it is as many as he can possibly have. Of these 14,000 are mounted, and until they have at least two horses each Messrs. Kritzinger, Fouche, Ma-lan, Scheeper, and Company will continue their game of hide-and-seek.

That General French will be severe on horseflesh there can be no doubt, as he has asked the Colonial Government to supply him with as many serviceable animals as they can scrape together.

The plan of the Boers is undoubtedly to make their final stand south of the Orange River, and unless the Government as well as their people wake up and assist to clear the country of the invaders now scattered over its entire area, there will in all probability be fighting going on south of the Orange River long after the territory of the ex-republics is tranquil and on the road to final peace.

One practical result already achieved since General French took command in Cape Colony is that the enemy instead of being free to roam entirely at their will, find themselves restricted to a limited area and generally have to take the direction they are meant to take. The only difficulty is that the nature of the country and the support everywhere received enable the Boers to elude the troops so persistently.

It is naturally impossible, while operations are lasting, to give any outline of General French's plan of clearing the colony. All that can be done is to record the occasional successes of the various columns under his command.

BOTHA MAY SURRENDER.

Government Expecting an Early End of the War.

A despatch from London says:—The Sun of Saturday says it hears the concentration of General Botha's forces at Hondweni, on the borders of Zululand (announced in a despatch from Durban on Friday night, which said Lord Kitchener was moving with a strong force on the place) does not foreshadow a fight with Botha, but his surrender, in pursuance with an understanding reached between General Botha and Lord Kitchener. The Sun adds that the Government is so satisfied that the war is virtually over that Lord Milner (now on his way back to South Africa) has in his pocket the draft of a complete constitution and plans for the future government of the annexed territories.

some manufacturers.

A notice of motion has been given in the Montreal council to reduce tax exemptions by abolishing more of the exemptions on religious property. Last year the exemptions increased by \$1,500,000 and are increasing in greater rate than the taxable property.

William Bird, of New York, a sailor on the battleship Indiana, and Private Duncan McLean, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, were fined \$60 apiece at Halifax for entering Mrs. Annie Doyle's house, tearing the clothing from her body, knocking her down, and assaulting her.

It is announced that the members of "C" battery who went to South Africa, and were cut off their deferred pay because they received a grant from the Rhodesian Government, are to be given the amounts claimed, and that the necessary orders have been issued for the payment.

FOREIGN.

The troops of the Powers have not yet vacated the Peking public buildings.

Marquis Ito, formerly the Japanese Prime Minister, will shortly visit the United States.

At Brazil, Ind., one person was killed and six persons were injured in a trolley accident.

At New York J. Axel Douglas has been sentenced to life imprisonment for killing his wife.

Blood poison from the prick of a chicken bone killed Mrs. Wale McCormick, of Quincy, Ill.

Paris papers continue to regard the attitude of the United States in Central America with suspicion.

Injuries in an explosion in Chicago resulted in Karl Wambold learning that he has two healthy hearts.

A spring at Housatonic, Mass., was poisoned for the purpose, it is said, of killing two families.

Two Chicago banks have adopted the plan of weighing and sorting gold coins by electric machinery.

The British Government has spent \$1,000,000 in Kansas City for horses and mules for service in South Africa.

The French Federation of Printers has issued a circular in which it deplores the fact that women are ruining the typographical trade.

Charles D. Avery, an old-time gambler, who is credited with giving away \$500,000, died penniless at the Home for the Incurables, in Chicago.

The German Government has appropriated \$50,000 for an armored motor car that will carry two Maxim guns and will be rifle and bullet-proof.

Stella and Gertrude Ambrose, daughters of Captain Andrew Ambrose, a Savannah pilot, were drowned while bathing at Tybee Island.

A petition signed by judges and lawyers and influential members of Parliament has been forwarded to the King, praying for the release of Earl Russell.

The Vossische Zeitung, Berlin, in a leading article, severely criticises Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee's "bombastic" speeches since his return from China.

A fortune of \$11,000,000 has been waiting Peter Nelson Oague, a Danish farm hand near Deadwood, S. D., for the last twenty-two years. He has gone to Denmark for it.

It is said that 1,000 shares of stock, in value amounting to more than \$1,000,000, were distributed by General William J. Palmer among the old employees of the Rio Grande Western Railway.

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to the citizens of Victoria, in the lost being well known among families in this city, and particularly sudden, as the s had been expected, and many awaiting her arrival when she came in with the news.

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The identified are—

Passengers Lost.—Mrs. R. wife of the governor of the Territory, her child and niece John Duncan, of Victoria; Mrs. ips and child, Seattle; Mr. Bell, Victoria; W. H. Keating, two sons, Los Angeles; Mrs. J son, wife of Capt. Nickerson; M C. Henderson, Victoria; M Smith, Vancouver.

Members of Crew Lost.—Foote, Geo. Allan, third en Horace Smith, second steward Pitts, cook; two Chinamen; holder and Gink, oilers; Port Moran, coal passers; Kendall, saloon watchman; Joe Beard, pantry man; two waiters; Jock; G. L. Miller, barber; N. two firemen.

Ontario Passengers Saved.—Belcourt, M. P., Ottawa; C. C. Ottawa; Russell Wilkinson, Le-ton; Noble Johnston, St. Mar-

FRUIT INSPECTION ACT

An Official Finds Exporters understanding It.

A despatch from Ottawa says Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, of the department of Agriculture, has turned from a tour of Or where he has been looking int working of the Act for the in and inspection of packages of exposed for sale. There seen have been considerable mis standing of the intention of Act. Some exporters thought, parently, that they were not allowed to send away their s grade fruits at all, and other men had other objections. MacKinnon says, however, tha the whole the exporters thoug Act was beneficial. The insp who are supposed to look after shipment of fruit this fall hav yet been appointed, but will be shortly. They will probably sever in number. These are i pally for Ontario and the Ma Provinces.

The Department of Agricult very busy these days with the ment of orders for foreign Prof. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner, will leave for John, N.B., in a day or two, which port the steamship Hur will sail next week with a car hay, meat and jam, ordered I Imperial War Office for the us troops in South Africa.

OBEY SHAFFER.

3,000 Men Out at Joliet, Plant Idle.

A despatch from Joliet, Ills., —The four lodges of the Amalg ed Association employees of Illinois Steel Company at the mills by a unanimous vote d to-night to obey the strike or President Shaffer. The conf was in session from .3 o'clock afternoon until 9 o'clock to before the decision was reached.

The action will close the plant here, throwing out of en ment nearly 3,000 men. Fires be drawn to-night.

The Joliet men had the sam tract with the Illinois Steel pany as the South Chicago w who last night refused to list the arguments of Secretary Mr. Tighe will leave for Milw to-night.

with him in England a draft of the treaty re the Nicaraguan Canal, has received the private approval of many members of the United States Senate.

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Mr. Foote, her master, and about 30 persons, including passengers and members of the crew, were drowned. In addition to the horror of the disaster her boiler exploded and went down, causing the death of 32 who were struggling in the water.

The steamer left Skagway in the morning of Wednesday last, and was edging out of Lynn Canal when collision occurred. Most of the passengers and members of the crew were in bed when they were rudely awakened by the shock. The majority got on deck in time to be saved in lifeboats, which were quickly manned, but a large number went down in their state-rooms.

One of the survivors arrived here yesterday evening by the steamer Islander, passed over the scene of the terrible disaster on the following morning, and picked them up at Junction, to which city they had been taken.

The news came as a terrible blow to the citizens of Victoria, many of whom are well known and have families in this city, and was particularly sudden, as the steamer was expected, and many were waiting her arrival when the Queen arrived in the news.

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HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH

Loyalty and Devotion to the Colonies Referred To.

A despatch from London says:—Parliament wound up its business on Saturday and was prorogued. Black Rod (General Sir Michael Biddulph) summoned the Commons at about 4 o'clock to the House of Lords to hear the King's speech. The Royal Commissioners of this occasion were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Halsbury; the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Ashbourne, the Earl of Kintore and Earl Waldegrave. They were all attired in their Peer's robes. On the arrival of the Commons the speech was read.

It opened as follows:—"My Lords and gentlemen,—It is satisfactory to be able to close this first Parliament of my reign with the assurance that the cordiality of the relations of Great Britain with the other powers remains undiminished."

In regard to South Africa, the speech says:—"The progress of my forces in the conquest of the two republics by which my South African colonies have been invaded has been steady and continuous. But owing to the difficulty and extent of the country to be traversed the length of the military operations has been protracted."

The speech refers to the signal success of the Duke of Cornwall and York's visit to the colonies, as "additional proof of the patriotism, loyalty and devotion of the people of my dominions over the sea."

The rest of the speech merely records the King's satisfaction with the liberal provisions made for the navy and military services, the arrangements made for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the Crown, "especially those which affect the state and comfort of my royal consort," and the authorization to change the royal title. It concludes:—"I earnestly commend you to the merciful protection and guidance of Almighty God."

Returning to the House of Commons the members filed past the Speaker, shaking hands with him, and the first Parliament of King Edward VII. was ended.

CRUSADE AGAINST BEARDS.

Women Threaten to Revive the Crinoline.

A despatch from Berlin says:—German women have begun a crusade against whiskers, and are filling the columns of the Berlin and provincial papers with warlike communications insisting that beards and mustaches must go, unless the men of the nation desire reprisals in the form of hoopskirts and long trained dresses.

Francois Haby, the Kaiser's barber, and the designer and keeper of the Imperial mustache, said on Saturday:—

"This talk is utter nonsense. One might as well ask the men of Germany to wear rings in their noses as smooth faces. From time immemorial the Germans have believed a handsome beard and mustache to be not only man's proudest heritage, but the bulwark of the nation's greatness. Our whiskers have really come to mean more than that, because nowadays a whiskerless face is the monopoly of waiters, cab-drivers, butlers and trench diggers."

"I fear these ladies have undertaken a hopeless task."

DISASTER TO TRAIN.

Two Passengers Were Killed and Many Injured.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—A passenger train was derailed at

FIGURES OF THE CENSUS.

Increase of 533,000 Over Returns of Ten Years Ago.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The first official bulletin of the census was issued on Friday. The population of the Dominion is given at 5,338,883, an increase of 505,644 over the census of 1891. The populations of the Provinces are as follows:—

Province	1891	1901
Brit. Columbia.	98,178	190,000
Manitoba.	152,506	246,464
New Brunswick.	321,263	331,093
Nova Scotia	450,396	459,116
Ontario.	2,114,321	2,167,978
P.E. Island	108,078	103,258
Quebec.	1,488,535	1,620,974
Territories.	66,799	115,000
Unorganized Territories	32,168	75,000

The populations of the cities of Canada by municipal boundaries are as follows:—

City	1891	1901
Montreal.	220,181	266,826
Toronto.	181,220	207,971
Quebec.	63,090	68,834
Ottawa.	44,154	59,902
Hamilton.	48,980	52,550
Winnipeg.	25,639	42,336
Halifax.	38,495	40,787
St. John.	39,179	40,711
London.	31,977	37,983
Victoria.	16,841	20,821
Kingston.	19,263	18,043

The population by families compared with 1891 is as follows:—

	1891	1901
Canada.	921,643	1,042,783
Brit. Columbia	20,718	39,000
Manitoba	31,786	43,590
New Brunswick	58,462	62,700
Nova Scotia	83,730	89,106
Ontario	414,798	451,839
P. E. Island	18,601	18,746
Quebec	271,991	303,301
Territories	14,415	29,500
Unorganized	32,168	75,000

The dwellings are as follows:—

	1891	1901
Canada.	877,586	1,003,944
Brit. Columbia	20,016	38,000
Manitoba	20,790	47,903
New Brunswick	54,718	58,227
Nova Scotia	79,102	85,033
Ontario	406,948	440,410
P. E. Island	18,389	18,530
Quebec	246,644	287,533
Territories	14,129	28,300

CENSUS OF THE COUNTIES.

Districts.	Families.	1901.	Dwellings.	1901.	Population.	1901.
Ontario.	441,791	451,839	406,748	442,625	2,114,321	2,167,900
Addington	4,966	5,123	4,872	4,927	24,151	24,495
Algoma	7,452	10,450	7,276	10,150	37,570	56,500
Bothwell	5,244	5,494	5,148	5,434	25,593	25,232
Brant, S.	4,907	5,876	4,825	5,725	23,359	26,722
Brookville	3,288	3,414	3,244	3,362	15,853	15,902
Bruce, E.	3,770	3,713	3,753	3,705	21,355	19,310
Bruce, N.	4,028	4,234	3,897	4,282	20,771	20,802
Bruce, W.	4,173	3,797	4,119	3,766	22,377	17,725
Cardwell	2,965	2,713	2,866	2,701	15,382	13,063
Carleton	3,010	3,848	2,985	3,787	16,534	17,375
Cornwall and Stormont.	5,007	5,417	4,937	5,188	27,156	26,804
Dundas	3,937	4,334	3,880	4,093	20,132	19,757
Durham, E.	3,522	3,343	3,506	3,319	17,053	14,464
Durham, W.	3,256	3,055	3,235	3,038	15,374	13,109
Elgin, E.	5,978	6,414	5,872	6,345	26,724	27,258
Elgin, W.	4,996	5,186	4,931	5,723	23,925	22,865
Essex, North	6,035	6,673	5,876	6,611	31,523	33,435
Essex, South	4,844	5,517	4,766	5,425	24,022	25,327
Frontenac	2,452	2,283	2,407	2,252	13,445	12,598
Glengarry	3,991	4,173	3,883	4,046	22,447	22,131
Grenville, S.	2,706	2,848	2,685	2,777	12,929	12,832
Grey, East	5,071	5,274	5,011	5,233	26,225	25,095
Grey, North	5,048	5,528	5,000	5,479	26,341	27,073
Grey, South	4,469	4,485	4,393	4,430	28,672	22,125
Haldimand and Monck	4,334	4,391	4,363	4,362	21,463	20,063
Halton	4,344	4,240	4,280	4,203	21,982	19,573
Hamilton	9,663	10,908	9,663	10,803	48,980	52,530
Hastings, E.	3,619	3,677	3,552	3,333	18,050	16,472
Hastings, N.	4,214	4,789	4,145	4,698	22,070	24,077
Hastings, W.	3,962	4,142	3,864	3,994	18,964	17,770
Huron, East	3,677	3,749	3,614	3,710	18,968	17,269
Huron, S.	3,962	3,814	3,638	3,769	18,184	17,462
Huron, W.	3,956	4,027	3,894	4,004	20,021	18,778
Kent	6,437	6,922	6,292	6,837	31,434	31,873
Kingston	3,762	3,815	3,633	3,671	19,263	18,043
Lambton, E.	4,856	5,023	4,785	4,981	24,269	23,043
Lambton, W.	4,881	4,840	4,609	4,797	23,146	22,019
Lanark, N.	3,472	3,581	3,408	3,540	19,260	18,174
Lanark, S.	3,758	4,018	3,738	3,981	15,862	19,507
Leeds and Grenville	2,797	3,063	2,763	2,949	13,521	13,644
Leeds, South	4,692	4,705	4,607	4,622	22,449	21,185
Lennox	3,192	3,323	3,172	3,170	14,900	13,422
Lincoln and Niagara	5,804	6,268	5,710	6,176	27,043	27,589
London	4,376	5,176	4,320	5,085	22,281	24,417
Middlesex, E.	5,010	5,585	4,942	5,547	25,569	26,615
Middlesex, N.	3,882	3,889	3,845	3,853	19,080	17,455
Middlesex, S.	3,966	4,201	3,902	4,167	18,806	18,639
Middlesex, W.	3,590	3,604	3,562	3,557	17,288	15,847
Muskoka and Parry Sound	5,101	6,390	4,969	6,279	26,515	33,722
Nipissing	3,263	6,000	3,093	5,700	17,970	33,500
Norfolk, N.	4,217	4,373	4,193	4,338	19,400	18,658
Norfolk, S.	4,823	4,956	4,748	4,907	22,702	20,889
Northumberland						

with him in England a draft of
ty re the Nicaraguan Canal.
has received the private ap-
l of many members of the
d States Senate.

dangerous social troubles, along
a costly fiscal conflict is with-
doubt the catastrophe with
the proposed tariff law threat-
the German Empire," according
despatch from Berlin.

view of the interest taken in the
ion of whether or not animal
culosis can be communicated to
n beings, T. L. Monson, State
Commissioner of Colorado, has
d himself as a subject for a
ugh test of the matter.

Birmingham, Ala., the Interna-
l Typographical Union adopted
olution calling on the Govern-
not only to continue the ex-
n of Chinese immigration from
United States, but to bar out
ese and Malays in general.

Constantinople despatch says
seven hundred and four exiled
ns, many of them being women,
ed for Yemen, Arabia, August
The prisoners include those who
implicated in the recent fire at
arem of the Yildiz Palace.

murder, resulting from a Ven-
of 20 years' duration, occurred
church at Obotti, Austria, on
ay. A general fight ensued be-
the respective partisans, with
esult that seven persons were
and twenty-three wounded.

FIRTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

Steamer *Islander* Collided
With an Iceberg.

despatch from Victoria, B. C.,
-The steamer *Islander*, the flag-
of the Canadian Pacific Naviga-
Company, and the largest and
st passenger steamer on the Vic-
-Skagway route, collided with
eberg off Douglass island, Alas-
hille on her way south with the
st number of passengers that
as carried since she was placed
e run a few months ago, and
within 15 minutes after strik-

st. Foote, her master, and about
ersons, including passengers and
pers of the crew, were drowned.
ladd to the horror of the terri-
-aster her boiler exploded as
ent down, causing the death of
who were struggling in the

steamer left Skagway in the
ng of Wednesday last, and was
eding out of Lynn Canal when
ollision occurred. Most of the
ngers and members of the crew
were in bed were rudely awaken-
r the shock. The majority got
on deck in time to be saved in
boats, which were quickly man-
but a large number went down
eir state-rooms.

ne of the survivors arrived here
unday evening by the steamer
passed over the scene of the
lling disaster on the following
ng, and picked them up at Jun-
to which city they had been

news came as a terrible blow
e citizens of Victoria, many of
ost being well known and hav-
families in this city, and was
cularly sudden, as the steamer
been expected, and many were
ting her arrival when the Queen
in with the news.

survivors were landed on
lass island, and the mate was
to Juneau for help, the steamers
ie and Lucy responding and tak-
hem to Juneau.

identified are—
sengers Lost.—Mrs. R. Ross,
of the governor of the Yukon
tory, her child and niece; Dr.
Duncan, of Victoria; Mrs. Phil-
nd child, Seattle; Mr. P. W.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH

Loyalty and Devotion to the Colonies Referred To.

A despatch from London says:—
Parliament wound up its business
on Saturday and was prorogued.
Black Rod (General Sir Michael
Biddulph) summoned the Commons
at about 4 o'clock to the House of
Lords to hear the King's speech.
The Royal Commissioners of this
occasion were the Lord Chancellor,
Earl Halsbury; the Duke of Marl-
borough, Lord Ashbourne, the Earl
of Kintore and Earl Waldegrave.
They were all attired in their Peer's
robes. On the arrival of the Com-
mons the speech was read.

It opened as follows:—
"My Lords and gentlemen,—It is
satisfactory to be able to close this
first Parliament of my reign with
the assurance that the cordiality of
the relations of Great Britain with
the other powers remains undimin-
ished."

In regard to South Africa, the
speech says:—"The progress of my
forces in the conquest of the two
republics by which my South African
colonies have been invaded has been
steady and continuous. But owing
to the difficulty and extent of the
country to be traversed the length
of the military operations has been
protracted."

The speech refers to the signal suc-
cess of the Duke of Cornwall and
York's visit to the colonies, as "ad-
ditional proof of the patriotism,
loyalty and devotion of the people
of my dominions over the sea."

The rest of the speech merely re-
cords the King's satisfaction with
the liberal provisions made for the
navy and military services, the ar-
rangements made for the mainte-
nance of the honor and dignity of
the Crown, "especially those which
affect the state and comfort of my
royal consort," and the authoriza-
tion to change the royal title. It
concludes:—"I earnestly commend
you to the merciful protection and
guidance of Almighty God."

Returning to the House of Com-
mons the members filed past the
Speaker, shaking hands with him,
and the first Parliament of King
Edward VII. was ended.

CRUSADE AGAINST BEARDS.

Women Threaten to Revive the Crinoline.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Ger-
man women have begun a crusade
against whiskers, and are filling the
columns of the Berlin and provincial
papers with warlike communications
insisting that beards and mustaches
must go, unless the men of the na-
tion desire reprisals in the form of
hoopskirts and long trained dresses.

Francois Haby, the Kaiser's bar-
ber, and the designer and keeper of
the Imperial mustache, said on Sat-
urday:—
"This talk is utter nonsense. One
might as well ask the men of Ger-
many to wear rings in their noses as
smooth faces. From time immem-
orial the Germans have believed a
handsome beard and mustache to be
not only man's proudest heritage,
but the bulwark of the nation's
greatness. Our whiskers have really
come to mean more than that, be-
cause nowadays a whiskerless face is
the monopoly of waiters, cab-drivers,
butlers and trench diggers.
"I fear these ladies have undertak-
en a hopeless task."

DISASTER TO TRAIN.

Two Passengers Were Killed and Many Injured.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—
A railway accident occurred three

FIGURES OF THE CENSUS.

Increase of 538,000 Over Returns of Ten Years Ago.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—
The first official bulletin of the census was issued on Friday. The population of the Dominion is given at 5,338,883, an increase of 505,644 over the census of 1891. The populations of the Provinces are as follows:—

Province	1891	1901.
Brit. Columbia.	98,178	190,000
Manitoba.....	152,506	246,464
New Brunswick.	321,263	331,093
Nova Scotia	450,396	459,116
Ontario.....	2,114,321	2,167,978
P. E. Island	108,078	103,258
Quebec.....	1,488,535	1,620,974
Territories.....	66,799	115,000
Unorganized Ter- ritories	32,168	75,000

The populations of the cities of
Canada by municipal boundaries are
as follows:

City	1891	1901
Montreal.....	220,181	266,826
Toronto.....	181,220	207,971
Quebec.....	63,090	68,834
Ottawa.....	44,154	59,902
Hamilton.....	48,980	52,550
Winnipeg.....	25,639	42,336
Halifax.....	38,495	40,787
St. John.....	39,179	40,711
London.....	31,977	37,983
Victoria.....	16,841	20,821
Kingston.....	19,263	18,043

	1891	1901
Vancouver	13,709	26,196
Brantford.....	12,753	16,681
Hull.....	11,264	13,988
Charlottetown	11,373	12,089
Valleyfield.....	5,515	11,055
Sherbrooke	10,097	11,765
Sydney.....	2,427	9,908
Moncton.....	5,165	9,028
Calgary	3,876	12,142
Brandon	3,778	5,738

The population by families com-
pared with 1891 is as follows:—

	1891	1901
Canada.....	921,643	1,042,783
Brit. Columbia	20,718	39,000
Manitoba	31,786	48,590
New Brunswick	58,462	62,700
Nova Scotia	83,730	89,106
Ontario	414,798	451,839
P. E. Island.....	18,601	14,746
Quebec.....	271,991	303,301
Territories	14,415	29,500
Unorganized	32,168	75,000

The dwellings are as follows:

	1891	1901
Canada.....	877,586	1,003,944
Brit. Columbia	20,016	38,000
Manitoba.....	20,790	47,903
New Brunswick	54,718	58,227
Nova Scotia	79,102	85,032
Ontario	406,948	440,419
P. E. Island	18,389	18,530
Quebec.....	246,644	287,533
Territories.....	14,129	28,300

CENSUS OF THE COUNTIES.

	Families.		Dwellings.		Population.	
Districts.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891	1901.
Ontario.....	441,798	451,839	406,748	442,625	2,114,321	2,167,900
Addington	4,986	5,123	4,872	4,927	24,151	24,495
Algoma.....	7,452	10,450	7,276	10,150	37,570	56,500
Bothwell.....	5,244	5,494	5,148	5,434	25,593	25,232
Brant, S.....	4,907	5,876	4,825	5,725	23,359	26,722
Brockville.....	3,288	3,414	3,244	3,362	15,853	15,902
Bruce, E.....	3,770	3,713	3,753	3,705	21,355	19,310
Bruce, N.....	4,028	4,334	3,897	4,282	20,771	20,802
Bruce, W.....	4,173	3,797	4,119	3,766	22,377	17,725
Cardwell.....	2,965	2,713	2,866	2,701	15,382	13,063
Carleton.....	3,010	3,848	2,985	3,787	16,534	17,375
Cornwall and Stormont.....	5,007	5,417	4,937	5,188	27,156	26,804
Dundas.....	3,937	4,334	3,880	4,093	20,132	19,757
Durham, E.....	3,522	3,343	3,506	3,319	17,053	14,464
Durham, W.....	3,256	3,055	3,235	3,038	15,374	13,109
Elgin, E.....	5,978	6,414	5,872	6,345	26,724	27,258
Elgin, W.....	4,996	5,186	4,931	5,723	23,925	22,865
Essex, North	6,035	6,673	5,876	6,611	31,523	33,435
Essex, South	4,844	5,517	4,766	5,425	24,022	25,327
Frontenac.....	2,452	2,283	2,407	2,252	13,445	12,598
Glengarry.....	3,991	4,173	3,883	4,046	22,447	22,131
Grenville, S.....	2,706	2,848	2,685	2,777	12,929	12,832
Grey, East.....	5,071	5,274	5,011	5,233	26,225	25,095
Grey, North	5,048	5,528	5,000	5,479	26,341	27,073
Grey, South.....	4,469	4,485	4,393	4,430	28,672	22,125
Haldimand and Monck.....	4,334	4,391	4,363	4,362	21,463	20,063
Halton.....	4,344	4,240	4,280	4,203	21,982	19,573
Hamilton.....	9,663	10,908	9,663	10,803	48,980	52,530
Hastings, E.....	3,619	3,677	3,552	3,338	18,050	16,472
Hastings, N.....	4,214	4,789	4,145	4,698	22,070	24,077
Hastings, W.....	3,962	4,142	3,864	3,994	18,964	17,770
Huron, East	3,677	3,749	3,614	3,710	18,968	17,269
Huron, S.....	3,962	3,814	3,638	3,769	18,184	17,462
Huron, W.....	3,956	4,027	3,894	4,004	20,021	18,778
Kent.....	6,437	6,922	6,292	6,837	31,434	31,878
Kingston.....	3,762	3,815	3,633	3,671	19,263	18,043
Lambton, E.....	4,856	5,023	4,785	4,981	24,269	23,048
Lambton, W.....	4,881	4,840	4,609	4,797	23,146	22,019
Lanark, N.....	3,472	3,581	3,408	3,540	19,260	18,174
Lanark, S.....	3,758	4,018	3,738	3,981	15,862	19,507
Leeds and Grenville.....	2,797	3,063	2,763	2,949	13,521	13,644
Leeds, South	4,692	4,705	4,607	4,622	22,449	21,185
Lennox.....	3,192	3,323	3,172	3,170	14,900	13,422
Lincoln and Niagara.....	5,804	6,268	5,710	6,176	27,043	27,589
London.....	4,376	5,176	4,320	5,085	22,281	24,417
Middlesex, E.....	5,010	5,585	4,942	5,547	25,569	26,615
Middlesex, N.....	3,882	3,889	3,845	3,853	19,080	17,455
Middlesex, S.....	3,966	4,201	3,902	4,167	18,806	18,639
Middlesex, W.....	3,590	3,604	3,562	3,557	17,288	15,847
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	5,101	6,390	4,969	6,279	26,515	33,722
Nipissing.....	3,263	6,000	3,093	5,700	17,970	33,500
Norfolk, N.....	4,217	4,373	4,193	4,338	19,400	18,658
Norfolk, S.....	4,823	4,956	4,748	4,907	22,702	20,889
Northumberland,						

citizens of Victoria, many of whom are well known and have families in this city, and was suddenly taken ill, and was expected, and many were waiting for his arrival when the Queen arrived with the news.

Survivors were landed on the island, and the mate was sent to Juneau for help, the steamers and Lucy responding and taking them to Juneau.

Identified are—
Engines Lost.—Mrs. R. Ross, wife of the governor of the Yukon Territory, her child and niece; Dr. Duncan, of Victoria; Mrs. Philbrick, child, Seattle; Mr. P. W. Victoria; W. H. Keating and sons, Los Angeles; Mrs. Nickerson, wife of Capt. Nickerson; Mrs. J. Henderson, Victoria; Mrs. V. Vancouver.

Members of Crew Lost.—Capt. Geo. Allan, third engineer; E. Smith, second steward; S. J. Cook, two Chinamen; Burk and Gink, oilers; Porter and coal passers; Kendall, night watchman; Joe Beard, second man; two waiters; M. P. G. Miller, barber; N. Law, seamen.

Survivors Saved.—N. A. R. M. P. Ottawa; C. C. Ray, a Russell Wilkinson, Leamington; Johnstone, St. Mary's.

FRUIT INSPECTION ACT.

Official Finds Exporters Misunderstanding It.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A. MacKinnon, of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from a tour of Ontario, where he has been looking into the operation of the Act for the marking and inspection of packages of fruit for sale. There seems to have been considerable misunderstanding of the intention of the Act. Some exporters thought, apparently, that they were not to be allowed to send away their second fruits at all, and other fruit had other objections. Mr. MacKinnon says, however, that on the whole the exporters thought the Act was beneficial. The inspectors are supposed to look after the quality of fruit this fall have not been appointed, but will be very busy. They will probably be in number. These are principally for Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

The Department of Agriculture is busy these days with the shipping of orders for foreign ports. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Inspector, will leave for St. N.B., in a day or two, from the port the steamship Huronian will sail next week with a cargo of meat and jam, ordered by the War Office for the use of the troops in South Africa.

OBEY SHAFFER.

Men Out at Joliet, and Plant Idle.

A despatch from Joliet, Ills., says:—Four lodges of the Amalgamated Association employees of the Illinois Steel Company at the Joliet plant by a unanimous vote decided to obey the strike order of the International Union of Bridge and Structural Workers. The conference session from 3 o'clock this morning until 9 o'clock to-night the decision was reached. The action will close the entire plant here, throwing out of employment nearly 3,000 men. Fires will be kept burning to-night.

Joliet men had the same conversation with the Illinois Steel Company as the South Chicago workers last night refused to listen to the arguments of Secretary Tighe. Tighe will leave for Milwaukee to-day.

not only man's proudest heritage, but the bulwark of the nation's greatness. Our whiskers have really come to mean more than that, because nowadays a whiskerless face is the monopoly of waiters, cab-drivers, butlers and trench diggers. "I fear these ladies have undertaken a hopeless task."

DISASTER TO TRAIN.

Two Passengers Were Killed and Many Injured.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—A railway accident occurred three miles east of Ingolf on Wednesday evening, and the following official statement was issued from the C.P.R. offices:—"Extra for the West with harvesters, from the Maritime Provinces, left the track three miles east of Ingolf at 5 o'clock. The cause is said to be the breaking of a rail under the engine while the train was passing over it. The engine and five coaches were derailed and the following passengers are reported killed and injured:—

The dead—Daniel White, Kensilt, E. B.; Donald McKegan, Cape Breton.

Injured—John Reed, Newfoundland, head and leg injured; Martin Almon, Cape Breton, head injured; Jas. Craig, York County, N.B., seriously cut on head; Thos. Corwin, fireman of engine, leg badly injured.

"A wrecking train with three doctors on board left Winnipeg for the scene immediately on receipt of the news. Another wrecking train, with two doctors, has gone to Rat Portage."

TORONTO REVIEW.

List of the Regiments That Will Participate.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The list of regiments that are to take part in the Toronto review during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York has undergone revision, and now stands as follows:—Cavalry—Royal Canadian Dragoons, G.G.B.G., 1st Hussars, 2nd and 3rd Dragoons, 4th Hussars, P.L.D.G., Canada Mounted Rifles, Artillery—"A" and "B" Batteries R.C.F.A., 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th and 16th Field Batteries. Engineers—Toronto Company. Infantry—The Governor-General's Foot Guards, 2nd, 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 22nd, 26th, 27th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd, 36th, 37th, 38th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 46th, 48th and 57th Regiments. Medical Corps—Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 7 Bearers Companies, Nos. 2, 4 and 7 Field Hospitals. One Cadet Corps. Total of all ranks, 10,000.

ATTACKED THE RAILWAY.

An Armored Train Arrived in the Nick of Time.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—An attack on the railway at Naboom Spruit resulted in ten Boers being killed. An armored train arrived in the nick of time.

Commandant De Villiers, of the Waterberg commando, who recently surrendered, was General Beyers' second in command. Beyers attempted to stop him, but without success. Other burghers are expected to come in within a few days. This commando is melting rapidly.

Frederick Wolmarans, lately a member of the Executive Council, was captured in the Magaliesburg. Myburg, a commandant of the Boers south of the Orange River, has been killed.

In 1801 only 22 per cent. of grown people of the British Isles could read and write. To-day the proportion is 66 per cent.

Lanark, S.	3,758	4,018	3,738	3,981	15,862	19,507
Leeds and Grenville... ..	2,797	3,063	2,763	2,949	13,521	13,644
Leeds, South	4,692	4,705	4,607	4,622	22,449	21,185
Lennox and Lincoln	3,192	3,323	3,172	3,170	14,900	13,422
Niagara	5,804	6,268	5,710	6,176	27,043	27,589
London	4,376	5,176	4,320	5,085	22,281	24,417
Middlesex, E.	5,010	5,585	4,942	5,547	25,569	26,615
Middlesex, N.	3,882	3,889	3,845	3,853	19,080	17,455
Middlesex, S.	3,966	4,201	3,902	4,167	18,806	18,639
Middlesex, W.	3,590	3,604	3,562	3,557	17,288	15,847
Muskoka and Parry Sound.	5,101	6,390	4,969	6,279	26,515	33,722
Nipissing	3,263	6,000	3,093	5,700	17,970	33,500
Norfolk, N.	4,217	4,373	4,193	4,338	19,400	18,658
Norfolk, S.	4,823	4,956	4,748	4,907	22,702	20,889
Northumberland, E.	4,669	4,694	4,625	4,660	21,995	20,500
Northumberland, W.	3,044	2,925	3,028	2,879	14,947	13,055
Ontario, N.	4,064	4,216	4,070	4,161	20,723	20,716
Ontario, S.	4,022	3,839	3,924	3,815	19,033	16,794
Ontario, W.	4,021	3,815	3,998	3,771	18,792	16,695
Ottawa	7,776	10,831	7,564	9,945	42,481	57,614
Oxford, N.	5,105	5,471	5,186	5,444	26,131	25,338
Oxford, S.	4,880	5,071	4,836	4,996	22,421	21,797
Peel	3,090	2,960	3,011	2,936	15,466	13,686
Perth, N.	5,028	5,547	4,994	5,486	26,907	27,147
Perth, S.	3,865	3,893	3,818	3,847	19,400	17,877
Peterboro', E.	4,181	4,533	4,152	4,475	21,919	22,213
Peterboro', W.	3,108	3,522	3,069	3,469	15,808	16,840
Prescott	4,138	4,861	4,005	4,700	24,173	27,035
Prince Edward	4,446	4,589	4,420	4,530	18,889	17,864
Renfrew, N.	3,878	4,121	3,708	3,972	22,484	23,201
Renfrew, S.	4,044	4,884	3,029	4,755	23,972	26,677
Russell	5,590	6,511	5,408	6,400	31,643	35,206
Simcoe, E.	6,591	7,523	6,507	7,421	35,801	39,257
Simcoe, N.	5,189	5,504	5,097	5,453	28,303	26,963
Simcoe, S.	3,965	4,082	3,899	4,039	20,824	19,272
Toronto, C.	4,946	5,187	4,496	4,829	26,632	28,744
Toronto, E.	8,273	8,958	7,955	8,584	43,564	45,707
Toronto, W.	13,992	16,415	13,375	15,485	73,827	81,574
Victoria, N.	3,202	3,282	3,169	3,239	16,849	16,274
Victoria, S.	4,000	4,314	3,918	4,222	20,455	20,357
Waterloo, N.	4,827	5,376	4,576	5,211	25,325	27,167
Waterloo, S.	4,868	5,355	4,821	5,287	25,139	25,480
Welland	5,247	5,799	5,180	5,741	25,132	26,090
Wellington, C.	4,502	4,451	4,511	4,407	23,387	20,563
Wellington, N.	4,638	4,891	4,565	4,872	24,056	23,800
Wellington, S.	4,805	5,020	4,692	4,992	24,373	23,767
Wentworth E.	4,384	4,137	4,347	4,112	21,629	18,719
Wentworth S.	4,851	5,234	4,838	5,162	24,990	24,447
York E.	7,018	8,411	6,811	8,273	35,148	40,442
York, N.	4,110	4,061	4,059	4,033	20,284	18,787
York, W.	7,970	10,847	7,791	10,613	41,857	53,744

ROYAL PARTY AT CAPE TOWN.

Enthusiastic Welcome Accorded the Duke.

A despatch from Cape Town says: The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived here on Monday morning, and were enthusiastically received. They drove to the Government House through thronged streets. The Duke held a reception in the afternoon at Parliament House. Subsequently, with the Duchess, he received an address of welcome from all parts of the colony. Numerous valuable and handsome presents were given to the royal pair. The weather was unusually hot.

BOER WOMEN.

Causing Burghers Who Surrendered to Fight Again.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch to the Standard from Pretoria states that Boer women who have just been taken to the concentration camps, their husbands being on commando, declare loudly that in spite of all that has happened lately the Boers are going to win. They say that letters from the Boer delegates in Europe assure the fighting leaders that the Continental powers will shortly intervene.

So sure are the men of this that they are holding thanksgiving services. The wives of men still in the field are continually insulting the wives of those who have surrendered. Consequently some of the burghers who have surrendered, desiring to be on the winning side, have escaped and returned to commando.

GOLD FROM YUKON.

B. C. Government Will Use Office at Victoria.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Provincial Government of British Columbia has accepted the offer of the Dominion authorities and decided to utilize the local assay office at Victoria for the handling of gold from the Yukon. Under this arrangement after the miners' cleanup has been assayed, he will be paid the full estimate value of it by the Provincial Treasurer, and will, as in the case of the Dominion Assay Office in Vancouver, be allowed a rebate of one per cent. on the royalty he has paid to the Government in the Yukon.

The assay certificates at Victoria will be honored also at any of the banks. The gold thus becomes the property of the Provincial Government, but until the establishment of the Dominion mint at Ottawa it will be resold to the United States mints in San Francisco.

MARCONI SYSTEM.

Government to Establish Station near Victoria, B. C.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is understood that the Dominion Government will shortly be asked to install a wireless telegraph station near Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of signalling incoming steamers. The Canadian Pacific Railway officials have made an offer to install the Marconi system on each of their three Empress steamers if the Government will erect a shore station for communication.

ON THE FARM.

RENOVATING THE SOIL.

There are some fields where the crops of grass will not be heavy and if this is due to a lack of fertility in the soil, a top dressing of fine manure may not only cause a second crop of grass that will be worth cutting next month, but it may help to keep the crop good for one or two more seasons. We know that this is not thought the best way by the advocates of a three or four years rotation, but there are many who do not want to plow up and reseed the grass lands that they can make a ton of hay per acre, from having kept a field in cultivation for two or three years, and manured it liberally according to their ideas they think it should be in grass for the next three or four years.

When the land is reduced in fertility, or the grass roots killed by the white grub or by drought, there are many ways of renovating, and if there are a dozen farmers in the neighborhood there will be almost as many methods of management. Perhaps the best and most effective way is that of plowing in July and giving a liberal coat of manure, then working thoroughly several times to get a fine seed bed, and reseed in August. But both manure and labor should be on a liberal scale to insure good results, and many farmers feel that they must economize on both. Some will plow in July and seed with buckwheat, to be plowed under before reseeding in the fall, while others would plow under the buckwheat and sow rye to be also plowed in before it is replanted or reseeded next spring. These two green crops will fit land for fair crops of corn or potatoes, especially if there is a fertilizer used in the spring, and there are other green crops that may be even better than these. And yet we think that green manuring, excepting with peas or clover, is not a perfect substitute for stable manure, and where forage for winter costs as much as it does here, we would prefer to feed them out with grain enough to make a well-balanced ration, and then use the manure on the fields.

KEEPING CIDER SWEET.

In most farm communities sweet cider is available for a few weeks only. If a cider mill is owned on the home farm, cider can be made at any time after the apples begin to ripen. As a rule, however, the ordinary farmer does not have a mill, but depends on some neighbor, who makes cider for the entire community. After coming from a neighborhood mill of this kind it will remain sweet only a week or two, dependent, of course, largely upon the weather.

There is now a demand for a clear, sparkling sweet cider which retains the flavor of the fruit. It must be a strictly temperance drink. If a product of this kind is put on the market, the demand is almost unlimited. Good cider must be made from fairly well-matured apples, free from worms and rot. Old mills tainted with pomace and with the wooden portion soaked with vinegar will not produce first-class cider, as acid ferments will be introduced, resulting in a rapid change.

Consequently, to make cider which can be kept sweet, seicet sound, ripe fruit. Unless this is done all future treatment will be without result. It is not possible to make the best cider out of poor apples. Use clean

with their broods, each occupying a corner. When the hens wean the chicks they are removed and roosts are put in, and here the chicks have a home until late in the fall.

Instead of trying to make a Leghorn-proof fence of six-foot wide netting placed upright, nail a piece of scantling two feet long on top of posts at an angle of 45 deg., the incline being toward the yard. Bend the netting over and fasten on to these pieces, and the smartest hen will not have wit enough to get over such a fence.

A NAPOLEON IS WANTED

SCHEMES NO MAN SEEMS ABLE TO CARRY THROUGH

Tried to Join the Red Sea to the Nile—Failure to Build Panama Canal.

Right across Egypt, from the Red Sea to the Nile, stretches a huge dry ditch, cutting straight as a line through a hundred miles of rock and desert.

Here and there the sand storms have filled and nearly hidden it; but in the mountains a great ravine shows the marks of the copper tools of Pharaoh Necho's slaves, who toiled there twenty-three centuries ago. A million and a half men dug there for half a lifetime, trying to join the waters of the Red Sea to those of the Nile. Then one day came an order from the king that the work should cease. The oracles were unfavorable. If the king finished

HIS GREAT PROJECT.

it would, they said, be for the benefit of his enemies. And so the biggest piece of engineering the world had yet seen was left unfinished and wasted.

Cost neither in money nor lives was any consideration with the Pharaohs. But cost of all kinds must be narrowly estimated by the modern engineer. The dead city that lies baking into ruin on the Atlantic coast two miles north of the river San Juan del Norte is a dismal testimony to arithmetic gone wrong. It is a world's record of wasted expense.

In 1880 De Lesseps floated the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company, with a capital of twelve millions. One hundred and two thousand one hundred and thirty shareholders eagerly bought up the 590,000 shares. On February 1st work began on the great Panama Canal, and for five years 50,000 men and every resource of

MODERN ENGINEERING TOILED against fever, flood, and quicksands. More and more money was raised, till thirty-three millions had been poured away in the work, and another twenty millions wasted in Europe on officialism, concessions, and bribery. Ten years later the smash came, and such widespread ruin as the world has seldom seen. And now the Nicaragua Canal scheme has utterly ousted the Panama, and the ruined city, the empty ditches, and rusting machinery, already hidden by quick-growing, tropical creepers, are all that remains of this record failure.

There are calculated to be 4,000 million cubic feet of masonry in the Great Wall of China, which has a total length of over 2,000 miles. At present several European companies are endeavoring to obtain from the Chinese Government concessions to pull down portions of this huge fortification for use as building material.

The Great Wall of China is another of the world's biggest failures. Built with splendid solidity down in the valleys and near the coasts, the

TICKLISH MOMENTS.

In common with most other men who have travelled into the Outlands of the Earth,

In desire of many marvels over sea, I have often been asked the question, "Which was the worst quarter of an hour you can look back upon?" writes George Griffith in Pearson's Weekly.

The answer is not quite so easy as it seems, because the matter is so complicated by the absence or presence of the element of excitement. For instance, I never was nearer to the knife-edged brink of eternity than I was one bitter, dark night in the South Atlantic, on the Jacob's Ladder of a thousand-ton clipper.

I was a lad of fifteen, and Jacob's Ladder runs from what I may call the base of the royal mast to the sky-sail yard. I had just furlled the skysail, which is the highest sail in a full-rigged ship, and was coming down, when the lower lashings of the ladder, carried away. The vessel was rolling heavily, so you may imagine what the motion was like a hundred and thirty feet above the deck. Of course, with each roll I swung out over the water like a pendulum, and just as one of the top lashings had given way I managed to get an arm and leg round the mast. Now at that time I didn't feel a tremor of fear, simply because I was too busy trying to get off that ladder, but when I got down on deck and thought it over, I was simply sick with fear.

On the other hand, I had an experience some time ago, in the Isle of Pines, near New Caledonia, which proved to me that a man can be very frightened and yet persuade himself that he isn't. I had just landed from Noumea, where the plague was raging, and I had every reason to believe that I had got it. I had all the recognised symptoms. In fact, my glands were beginning to swell, and I was

GETTING DIZZY AND LIGHT-HEADED

at intervals. I was absolutely alone, and I knew that if I couldn't walk straight, if I even limped or suffered from sickness the next morning I should be marched off to a hospital there and then.

Of course, there I was a more scared man in the Southern Hemisphere, and for cold-drawn mental misery perhaps the early hours of that night were the worst I have ever lived through.

Again, the first time I experienced the sensation of being shot at was a distinctly bad ten minutes. I was unarmed and I was outside the law, because I was trying to get through some military lines where I had no business to be. I had about the same chance with the sentries as a rabbit has with a gunner, and I was so frightened that, if I had had them, I would have given all Morgan's millions to be two miles away. Still, there were redeeming features in the situation. There was the excitement of hearing the bullets snip through the air and seeing them knock up the dust, and there was also that half-unconscious, instantaneous speculation as to whether the next one would hit or not. Still, it is only honest to say that I was in about as blue a funk as a self-respecting adventurer ever wants to find himself.

And yet my next experience was absolutely the reverse, although the danger was if anything greater. It was away up in the Sierras of the Andes on the road from Cuzco to the

parapet was gone, was the Chamayo—bigger, broader, and

MORE UNPLEASANT-LOOKING

Now, by the unwritten but broken Law of the Outlands, who comes to crossing an ugly bridge fording a wicked-looking stream who has a mule must go first, cause where a mule will go a horse will follow. I was the only one of the party who was riding a horse and so it fell to me to cross the bridge. There was only one thing that I was most frightened of. I was of that twenty or thirty promenade, and that was letting other fellows see that I was frightened. The situation reminded me of the old Major who said to a g subaltern when the guns began talk:

"My dear fellow, if you were frightened as I am you'd leave field."

I just had to do it, so I off-dled and carried my kit across, cause the bridge might bear me give way under the mule, beside was a scary trip even for a horse and if she had gone over with kit, I should have been wit money, weapons or steamer-tin wherewith to get home, to say nothing of losing my animal.

Then I crept gingerly back, wound the tethering rope, w fortunately, was about twenty long, and proceeded to entice mule across.

Sometimes, when I've not quite the right thing for supple do it over again, and wake up cold perspiration. She tapped foot of the way with her foreh looked down on the water, and ped, shaking her long head sticking out her upper lip as I wanted to go for me for getting

INTO SUCH A FIX.

I don't know how long it took to get across. It might have been minutes or five hours, and at moment the torrent thund round what foundation was might have torn the essential away—after which the rest have been chaos for the mule myself.

Altogether, I think it was the most ticklish moment of life. I don't quite know how fened I was, but I certainly want to be in such a shivering again. Fear of that sort is on the curses of an imaginative permanent. You see the catast whether it happens or not, and worst of it was that the risk h be taken in absolutely cold t. There was no excitement to hel was just like tossing a coin f or death.

Of course, we got over all rig I should not be telling the now. I took a pull at my flas Chacta (cane brandy), and sat on my saddle to watch the oth lows come across. I watched with an unholy satisfaction afterwards convinced me that a considerable amount of or sin concealed about my person. bridge collapsed a few days lat

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Interesting Chat About Great Folks.

One of the few ladies who have ed as successful engine-drivers Marchioness of Tweeddale.

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the flavor of the fruit. It must be a strictly temperance drink. If a product of this kind is put on the market, the demand is almost unlimited. Good cider must be made from fairly well-matured apples, free from worms and rot. Old mills tainted with pomace and with the wooden portion soaked with vinegar will not produce first-class cider, as acid ferments will be introduced, resulting in a rapid change.

Consequently, to make cider which can be kept sweet, select sound, ripe fruit. Unless this is done all future treatment will be without result. It is not possible to make the best cider out of poor apples. Use clean cloths, vats, presses, etc., keeping them pure and clean by scalding at least once a day. Use every endeavor to keep the cider from contact with the micro-organisms which are in old pomace found around most cider mills. If these get in, fermentation at once starts and it will be impossible to completely check it. Fermentation is more rapid during hot, muggy weather, that is when the atmosphere is very humid and temperatures high. Souring will begin almost immediately under these conditions. Consequently, if cider is to be preserved, the best plan is to delay making until late in the fall, when the days are clear and dry, but the temperatures low. Everyone knows that cider made in winter keeps much longer than that made during warm weather. This, as explained above, is due to the low temperatures retarding multiplication of bacteria and the development of alcohols and acids. Then, too, fruit late in the season contains a great amount of sugar, which tends to preserve the cider.

The best and only method of preventing changes in cider desired for table use is by heating to a temperature of 175 to 180 degrees F, then at once placing in sterilized, airtight packages, and sealing while hot. In other words, employ exactly the same methods used in canning fruit. If properly put up according to this plan, cider will remain sweet almost indefinitely. Of course heat causes slight changes in the flavor, and deterioration takes place rapidly when the package is open, but the method is the most satisfactory one now in use. There are numerous compounds which, added to cider, will check fermentation and prevent souring, such as sulphur, salicylic acid, etc. These are antiseptic compounds, and not wholly satisfactory or to be commended.

POULTRY YARD.

Mark the hens that molt early and keep them, for they will lay eggs when eggs are high in price and you want early broilers.

The hens do not need fattening food now. They need grass, vegetables and insects, and above all shade and quietness. Feed sparingly of corn and wheat.

Mature birds do not have the gapes, but they do gape from canker in the throat. Treat such birds promptly by removing the cheesy matter with a quill and applying burnt alum to the sore.

We like to have subscribers ask questions but we also like them to read, note, and remember the questions we answer through the paper. This will save us extra labor and wearisome repetition.

Scaly leg is contagious and will spread through a flock. For this reason it is advisable to keep a watch over the young birds as well as the old ones, and at a first indication of a roughness on the shanks to anoint them with sweet oil and kerosene; half and half.

A noted breeder who rears large numbers of birds, has small houses scattered over a large side-hill meadow. In these he puts four hens

rusting machinery, already hidden by quick-growing, tropical creepers, are all that remains of this record failure.

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The Great Wall of China is another of the world's biggest failures. Built with splendid solidity down in the valleys and near the coasts, the work was scamped and left unfinished on the hill-tops; and when, in the thirteenth century, the hordes of Genghis Khan swept down from the north, they found little difficulty in making their way through it into the fertile land it

GUARDED SO BADLY.

For the last seven hundred years it has been a monument of uselessness.

The gold-seekers who first tramped through the forests of Alaska, on their way to the Yukon, were much puzzled by coming across huge belts of clearing among the pines. For miles and miles a wide cut had been made through the primeval forest; the trunks lay where they had fallen and their stumps still showed the marks of forgotten axes.

These men had stumbled upon the remains of a vast but still unfinished piece of engineering which, though half a century ago the talk of the civilized world, has now been forgotten almost as entirely as if it had never existed. In the early fifties, before Cyrus Field had given to the world his project for a cable across the Atlantic, America began to fret at her isolation from the other nations. Her news from Europe was fifteen days old before it reached New York. She made up her mind to end this state of things, and consulted England and Russia, with a view to running a telegraph line from the States right through British territory, Alaska, across Behring Straits, and thence via Siberia to Europe.

The Western Telegraph Company took the contract, and for two years gangs of navvies and dozens of engineers were

EMPLOYED IN CLEARING

what was then known as the Telegraph Trail. A wide road, nearly twelve hundred miles long, was cut due north, and there is very little doubt but that the work would have been brought to a successful conclusion had not the completion of the first Atlantic cable put a sudden stop to one of the biggest and boldest engineering enterprises ever attempted.

The rage for big things possessed the world as strongly in past times as to-day. Kings and emperors were, however, the only people who could afford to indulge such caprices and occasionally their desires proved too much for their engineers to carry out.

The Great Bell of Moscow is a good example. This biggest of bells is 19ft. high, 60ft. round the rim, and weighs 198 tons. The foundry for its making was erected on the site where it was to be hung, but, in spite of this precaution, the raising of it proved too much for the skill of seventeenth century Russia, and it lies to-day on the same spot where it has reposed for the past 248 years.

FORTUNATE.

Buzehard—I belong to the 'No Treat Club,' do you?

Tipster—Not much.

Buzehard—Good! I can drink with you and keep my pledge.

gan's mitions to be two miles away. Still, there were redeeming features in the situation. There was the excitement of hearing the bullets snip through the air and seeing them knock up the dust, and there was also that half-unconscious, instantaneous speculation as to whether the next one would hit or not. Still, it is only honest to say that I was in about as blue a funk as a self-respecting adventurer ever wants to find himself.

And yet my next experience was absolutely the reverse, although the danger was if anything greater. It was away up in the Sierras of the Andes on the road from Cuzco to the rail head at Sicuani. As I was riding over an old Spanish bridge across a torrent, I heard the crack of a Mauplicher, and felt a hot, stinging sensation just above the elbow.

The fix I was in was this: if I had ridden on I should have been potted to a certainty, for after the bridge the path was so steep up the side of the gorge that

MY MULE COULD ONLY CRAWL.

It was dusk, and I couldn't see my man. He was behind a stone like a brother Boer, so there was nothing for it but to let him have another shot and fire on the flash, so I slipped off and popped my seven-shot repeater across the saddle. Happily my mule had been through the Revolution, and took no more notice of the shooting than a stone horse would have done.

My friend fired again and missed. I luckily got him first shot, something whitey grey tumbled out from behind the stone. The devil in me was awake now, and I deliberately pumped two more bullets into him to make sure, because if he had only disabled me I should have had a knife in me, been stripped, and thrown over into the river, and my enemy, who was a discharged soldier out on the road collecting his arrears of pay, would have made a very fine haul.

Now, curiously enough, this time I was not frightened a bit. I never shot at a bird or a target more quietly than I did at my friend the highwayman; but then, you see, in the first place, I was armed, in the second I was in the right, and lastly, I felt that cold, deliberate anger which comes over a man when he has been unfairly hit.

So here you have the same man in two shooting cases. In one he runs like a scared rabbit, so frightened that his teeth chattered with fear when the trouble was over. In the other he behaved as if he were one of two boys having a duel with peashooters.

But none of these experiences was quite the worst that I can remember, and yet the incident was a perfectly simple one, with no element of romance whatever about it.

A party of four of us were coming back from the Perene district, which is on the eastern side of the Andes towards the head waters of the Amazon. The only road up to Oroya, where the Central Railway of Peru begins, is through a tremendous gorge fifty or sixty miles long, and flanked by mountains four to six thousand feet high. There had been bad floods for six or seven days, and when we got to a bridge which crossed one of the side torrents flowing into the Chamchamayo, which flows down through the gorge, we found that half of it was gone.

One parapet was left, and about two to three feet of roadway. The torrent, underneath was swollen to three or four times its normal size, and was tumbling down from the mountains on the left-hand side in a flood of seething foam with here and there long streaks of blue-black water. On the other side, where the

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The Czar is a most wond whistler, and can whistle the intricate variations on national He entertains intimate friends in way.

The Sultan of Turkey is extre fond of his children, for whom he a tiny theatre wherein they small parts for His Majesty's c tation.

Among illustrious personages, queer fads must be numbered P Luitpold of Bavaria. His colle of beetles is the most extensive complete in the world, and Prince is a skilled entomolo deeply versed in the habits of bees, moths, flies, earwigs, and insect world generally.

The young Egyptian Khedi said to possess the most costly of harness in the world. It is of black leather, with chased buckles and collars ornamented the same costly metal. The cloths are also embroidered gold, and the set is said to cost £2,000. It is for four ho and is used on all State occasio

No other Sovereign in the v has so many physicians as the They number twenty-seven, and all selected from among the me celebrities of Russia. There is a physician in chief; then com honorary physicians, three sur and four honorary surgeons; oculists, a chiropodist and hono chiropodist; two Court physic and three specialists for the Cza

None of the reigning families Europe are peculiarly graceful h men with the possible exception the Emperor of Austria. The peror William and the Duke of naught have been singularly un in the matter of bad falls. The Czar was a particularly uns horseman, and it is said that uncomplimentary remarks of German Emperor on his ri which were repeated to him, the primary cause of the coc which existed between the Ge and Russian Courts in 1890. In respect the present Czar rese his father.

After fifty-one years' service i navy Admiral Sir Michael C Seymour, one of the most d officers, goes into retirement has just celebrated his sixty birthday. No one connected wit King's fleet has had a more sti career. The half-century betwee entry on February 6th, 1850, his last sad duties as first p pal A.D.C. on the occasion o funeral of the late Queen was p with incidents, many of them c exciting character, and none so than those of the months the troubles of the Armenians ringing in English ears, and Michael was in command of a n ing fleet "up the Strait."

Peru holds the record as a n country. She has 2,500 mines, which 70,000 workmen dig gol ver, sulphur, coal, phosphate, sil'er, borax, copper, lead, and trolsua.

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SOME AFRICAN FIGHTS.

**DETAILS OF THE WARM BATHS
AFFAIR.**

**Over Fifty Boers Were Killed
And a Large Number
Wounded.**

Writing under date of Wonderfont-
tein, Bennet Burleigh, of the London
Daily Telegraph, gives details of
some of the recent fighting in the
Transvaal. He says:

There have been many brisk little
fights of late, Colonel H. Grenfell
has been operating successfully in the
direction of Pietersburg, and detach-
ments of his command, "Kitchener's
Fighting Scouts," under Colonels
Wilson and Colenbrander, have done
good work towards the Waterberg
range, east of Nylstroom. Quite re-
cently Commandant Van Rensburg,
with 100 armed Boers, surrendered to
Colonel Grenfell, and that is but
a portion of the burghers out in that
neighborhood who have decided to
"end the war" by laying down their
arms. The "K. F. S." have also
made several large hauls of Boer
prisoners, cattle and waggons. On
the 3rd inst., Colonel Wilson, with
the 2nd Regiment Kitchener's Fight-
ing Scouts, a few M.I., and two
field guns—in all, about 500 men—set
out from Warm Baths to attack a
Boer laager, 30 miles or so to the
westward. Dividing his force into
three small columns, Major McMick-
en was sent with the Mounted In-
fantry, and guns, two days in ad-
vance, to demonstrate against Gen.
Beyers' commando, near Zand River-
port, where it was said there were
500 Boers. The object of this man-
oeuvre was to engage Beyers' atten-
tion and prevent him from galloping
to the assistance of the burghers
Colonel Wilson meant to attack. The
second column, or rather detachment
was also sent off in advance of the
main body. It consisted of a com-
pany, under command of Captains
Carroll and Gidye, and their duty
was to hold the crossing at Pienaars
River, engage, and drive back any of
the enemy moving in that direction.
Colonel Wilson, with the remainder
of his men, rode out from Warm
Baths, making a night march of 35
miles. By that means they got into
position before daybreak in front of
Commandant Pretorius and Piet
Uys' retreating commandoes.

HOT FIGHTING.

Carroll, however, had come into
contact with the enemy at Kwits
Drift on the morning of June 1, sur-
prising the Boers, who outnumbered
him three to one. The fighting which
ensued was hot and fierce. Having
got over their first fight, the enemy
rallied, and, relying on their numeri-
cal superiority, galloped up to where
our men were firing at them from
horseback. But Captain Carroll's
men were well set, and, never flinch-
ing, they stuck to their position,
shooting down the enemy right and
left. The punishment was too severe
for the burghers to stand, so they
bolted in the very direction it was
planned they should go. Carroll's
losses were one man killed and four-
teen wounded, three of whom have
since died. The actual known losses
of the Boers were fifty killed, and the
natives have reported that many
were wounded. Now, Col. Wilson
was so situated that his scouts over-
looked the enemy's lines of retreat
upon Commandant Beyers and the
Waterberg. After what had happen-
ed at Kwits Drift, the Boer patrols
and outlying parties had fallen back,
believing that big columns were out
to sweep the country, and the whole
of the remnant of the smaller com-
mandoes were on the move to Zand
River.

ROAD FULL OF BOERS.

guard. It may be said of Col. Wil-
son that this is not the first heavy
blow he has dealt the enemy. He
usually moves during the night, and
as a rule, never hampers himself
with any convoy or wheeled vehicles,
the men carrying all they need for
three or even four days' operations
in the field. Major McMicken also
had a small engagement, in which, I
understand, he lost three killed and
had five wounded. He succeeded,
however, in inflicting even greater
loss upon the enemy and bringing
back 700 cattle.

OLD - TIME CORONATIONS.

**WHAT OUR FOREFATHERS
PAID TO SEE THE SHOW.**

**How Loyalty and Lucre Struck a
Balance in the Old-Time
Displays.**

It is said that a hundred guineas
has already been paid for a window
for the ensuing coronation. A copy
of a list of prices in former times
for seats in the streets and at win-
dows, which may be seen at the
British museum, is interesting, as
showing the relative value of money
the varying amount of loyalty dis-
played by the people and the state
of prosperity of the Kingdom.

At Edward I.'s coronation in 1272
the demand for a seat was half a
farthing, at Edward II.'s people had
either doubled their wealth or their
passion for royal shows, the price
having risen to an entire farthing.
At Edward III.'s it was a halfpenny,
and the chronicler who gives us these
details seems to think that the show
was dear at that price. At Henry
IV.'s it was a penny. Henry V. was
popular and the people opened their
purses to the extent of twopence, as
a sign of their loyalty. Henry VI.,
of whom Shakespeare said "that he
could neither fight nor fly," was cer-
tainly not popular, yet twopence was
given to see him crowned. Then en-
sued a slump; coronations became so
frequent that prices dropped from
twopence to a halfpenny, and in one
or two disastrous instances the
splendor of regality was to be seen

FOR NOTHING.

When things quieted down after the
York and Lancaster wars, the coun-
try, having had time to grow rich,
actually paid fourpence for a view of
Henry VIII.'s coronation. Religious
convictions seem to have had more
influence in rising and depressing val-
ues than any other cause. In their
joy at Elizabeth's ascent to the
throne they disbursed sixpence to see
her crowned; after that the price
jumped to a shilling, and the nation
in a paroxysm of joy at getting rid
of the Roundheads, paid half a crown
to see Charles II.'s installation.
Queen Anne and William were both
considered worth five shillings, and
they certainly were not dear at the
price to England. The Jacobites,
however, were so determined to stand
aloof when the House of Brunswick
took possession of their inheritance
that the vendors only dared charge a
crown.

At the coronation of George III.
loyalty became rampant, however,
and prices sprang up at an unparal-
leled rate. "Front seats of the gal-
lery at Westminster Abbey were let,
we are told, at 10 guineas and up-
ward; seats in the street at from 1
guinea to 10, and every tile from
whence a glimpse of the procession
could be had was a place of eager
canvassing and exorbitant demand."

If the owners of the windows along
the route made large sums, the hack-
ney chairmen and coachmen were de-
termined also to profit by

THE PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.

By an Order in Council of Sept.

RUSSIAN HUNGER TYPHUS

**MANY VICTIMS OF THE DIS-
EASE BECOME BLIND.**

**The Russian Government Forbids
Newspapers to State the Facts.**

A traveller chancing into the dis-
trict of Elizabetgrad, Province of
Kherson, South Russia, would find
men and women who, endowed with
serviceable visual powers as long as
the sun is visible, become totally
blind the moment twilight sets in,
and must be led home, says a St.
Petersburg letter. This is one of the
queerest diseases known to medical
science, and is one of the camp fol-
lowers of the famine which is not
officially admitted to exist in this
district.

In correspondence from St. Peters-
burg mention has been made from
time to time of the drought which
visited many though not very large
districts of Russia last year and of
the efforts made by the Government
to alleviate suffering resulting from
it. The Ministry of the Interior re-
peatedly declared the famine had
been conquered, food had been distrib-
uted and seed corn provided for the
current year. The necessity for pri-
vate benevolence was reluctantly ad-
mitted at one time in the winter, but
later the existence of severe want
was denied. Newspapers of St. Pet-
ersburg received during the last few
months occasional letters depicting
the situation in anything else than

THE ROSY COLORS

which the Government organs used.
The Government answered by a com-
munique recapitulating what had
been done and repeating former as-
sertions that all was well as could
be expected, and then the newspapers
received a secret circular forbidding
further mention on the subject.

The existence of famine was an in-
convenient fact at the time when ne-
gotiations were pending for foreign
loans. Access to the famine districts
was made difficult for non-residents
of them, and the charity workers
who were not directly under the con-
trol of the State were sent back to
their homes and the agencies they
had created were placed under the
Red Cross, which is as much a
branch of the Government as any
Ministry. These measures did not
still the natural curiosity to ascer-
tain the truth about the matter, and
certain people with influential con-
nections, which could not be ignored,
sent a trustworthy young man to
Elizabetgrad to investigate for him-
self. The investigator found general
destitution, some people dying of
starvation, and "spotted" or hunger
typhus prevalent. Hunger typhus is
an unfailing indication that poverty
has sharpened into want.

Whole families are attempting to
exist on rations allowed for

A SINGLE CHILD.

The Government rule is to count
persons not actually sick with the
disease, which can be labeled as able-
bodied working people. There is lit-
tle or no work to be found, conse-
quently rations cannot be had until
they are no longer of much benefit.
The Government gave minimum
quantities in the first place, and de-
livered supplies of seed corn and food
stuffs to the nearest railway station.
The peasants having already been
forced to sell their horses, were un-
able to secure the supplies so fur-
nished in many cases without giving
a large part to draymen.

The governor of Kherson is Prince
Obolensky. It is upon him that the
Government relies for its reports.
Prince Obolensky has visited many of
the villages which are suffering by
local report, and the observations of
the investigator indicate that he
showed no great desire of ascertain-

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

esting Chat About Some Great Folks.

of the few ladies who have accomplished engine-drivers is the lioness of Tweeddale.

McKinley, wife of the President of the United States, is a lawyer full practice before the American Bar.

Czar of Russia owns the largest estate in the world. It is out one hundred million acres. Thomas Edison rarely sleeps more than four hours a day. He takes a nap when he wakes up.

Czar is a most wonderful leader, and can whistle the most elaborate variations on national airs. He has certain intimate friends in this

Sultan of Turkey is extremely fond of his children, for whom he has a theatre wherein they play parts for His Majesty's delectation.

Among illustrious personages with fads must be numbered Prince Louis of Bavaria. His collection of butterflies is the most extensive and complete in the world, and the prince is a skilled entomologist. He has versed in the habits of ants, moths, flies, earwigs, and the world generally.

A young Egyptian Khedive is said to possess the most costly set of harness in the world. It is made of black leather, with chased gold buckles and collars ornamented with the most costly metal. The harness is also embroidered with silver and the set is said to have cost 2,000. It is for four horses, and is used on all State occasions.

Another Sovereign in the world has many physicians as the Czar. He has twenty-seven, and are selected from among the medical faculties of Russia. There is first a physician in chief; then come ten army physicians, three surgeons, four honorary surgeons, two dentists, a chiropodist and honorary podiatrist; two Court physicians, three specialists for the Czarina.

One of the reigning families of Europe are peculiarly graceful horse-owners with the possible exception of the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught have been singularly unlucky in the matter of bad falls. The late Emperor was a particularly unskillful horseman, and it is said that some complimentary remarks of the Emperor on his riding were repeated to him, were a primary cause of the coolness that existed between the German Emperor and the Russian Emperor in 1890. In this respect the present Czar resembles the late Emperor.

After fifty-one years' service in the Russian Navy, Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, one of the most distinguished and most courtly of naval officers, goes into retirement. He has just celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday. No one connected with the Russian fleet has had a more stirring career. The half-century between his birth on February 6th, 1835, and his last sad duties as first principal of the late Queen was packed with incidents, many of them of an interesting character, and none more so than those of the months when the troubles of the Armenians were being in English ears, and Sir Michael was in command of a men-of-war "up the Strait."

He holds the record as a mining engineer. She has 2,500 mines, from a 70,000 workmen dig gold, silver, sulphur, coal, phosphate, quicksilver, borax, copper, lead, and petroleum.

bold in the very direction it was planned they should go. Carroll's losses were one man killed and fourteen wounded, three of whom have since died. The actual known losses of the Boers were fifty killed, and the natives have reported that many were wounded. Now, Col. Wilson was so situated that his scouts overlooked the enemy's lines of retreat upon Commandant Beyers and the Waterberg. After what had happened at Kwaits Drift, the Boer patrols and outlying parties had fallen back, believing that big columns were out to sweep the country, and the whole of the remnant of the smaller commandoes were on the move to Zand River.

ROAD FULL OF BOERS.

At 6.30 a.m. Wilson's pickets reported that the road was full of oncoming Boers, who had arrived at Clarke's Stone, six miles distant. Wilson's column, numbering 220 men thereupon saddled up, and the dispositions were made as covertly as possible for an action. The Boer force was practically surrounded by detachments of Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, who were ordered to begin a simultaneous attack at 10 a.m. All went well, and the Boers had no suspicion any khakis were near until one of their outposts noticed a small cloud of dust rising from the bush upon the Warm Baths Road. Believing it to be only a British patrol, they promptly laid a trap to catch the soldiers. They allowed the troops to come in the usual way, hiding from observation and letting the men pass a concealed group of Boers lying behind a kraal wall. Then the second group of Boers, lying in a meadow field, opened fire upon our men, and as they veered to take position a third lot treated them to a Mauser serenade. This lasted a few minutes till the soldiers dismounted and began engaging the enemy, who quickly grew more cautious and moderated their fire. But meanwhile a second detachment of Wilson's men had come upon the scene, and the burghers in the meadow field and those who had lain farther back, found out that their retreat it was that had been cut off, and that their skins were in the greater danger. Numbers were shot down, and others surrendered or affrightedly galloped from the scene, breaking through where the cordon of troops was weakest and the soldiers farthest apart. It was a wide and rather rough arena that they had been caught in, so numbers of them took what cover they could and fought on till about four o'clock in the afternoon. Having then discovered an opening in the cordon, the remainder (some 350 burghers) made a dash for it and managed to break out, but left their cattle and waggon. Wilson's casualties were two killed and eleven wounded. By count, the Boers left upon the field seventeen dead, forty-three wounded. Over 100 prisoners were taken, and in addition to the K.F.S. secured 7,000 cattle, 50 waggon, much ammunition, and a quantity of dynamite. Colonel Wilson went on and destroyed the Boer laager, which was near, and then prepared to retire with his prisoners, wounded and captures, to Warm Baths. In riding from the field the enemy sent messengers post-haste to Beyers to come to their assistance. Wilson, however, drove off the stock and retired fourteen miles the same day. He had information that the enemy were rallying, and, with part of Beyer's commando, were intending to return the compliment by surrounding him. At 2 a.m. the K.F.S. moved on again, and Beyers, who had planned a before-daybreak attack on the "Scouts" camp found himself just two hours too late. The troops got safely back to Warm Baths with all their wounded, prisoners and loot, the Boers only venturing to feebly snipe at the rear.

that the vendors only dared charge a crown.

At the coronation of George III. loyalty became rampant, however, and prices sprang up at an unparalleled rate. "Front seats of the gallery at Westminster Abbey were let, we are told, at 10 guineas and upward; seats in the street at from 1 guinea to 10, and every tile from whence a glimpse of the procession could be had was a place of eager canvassing and exorbitant demand."

If the owners of the windows along the route made large sums, the hackney chairmen and coachmen were determined also to profit by

THE PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.

By an Order in Council of Sept. 17, 1761, their tariffs and charges for the occasion were duly gone into and regulated. They determined to frame a tariff of their own, which the Lords of the Privy Council considered exorbitant; they were enjoined therefore to attend on the public by 4 in the morning without any rise in their fares. The "Jarvey" of the day stood firm, and but for the interference of a patriotic chairmaster who advised his colleagues to trust to the spontaneous generosity of the public, there might have been an unseemly riot. Public generosity did not deceive them, and they found that in many instances they received a guinea in lieu of a shilling.

The ceremonial in connection with the coronation of our present King, is, we are informed, to occupy two days, and we think it is as well, when we read the account of what King George and his Queen went through, to divide the ordeal by two days. "At 9 the King and Queen came in their chairs to Westminster Hall, and from that until 10 that night did they have to remain before the public, playing their part with as much dignity as the strain and fatigue of the situation would permit."

NOW, GLASS DRESSES!

A well-known variety artiste will shortly appear in public in a dress manufactured entirely of glass fibre. The dress is a delicate Nile-green in color. The cloth was spun in Dresden, and the garment manufactured in Paris. It took five months to complete. It may interest lady readers to know that the skirt is cut in a demi-train, hanging straight in front, with a full gather at back. The bodice is sleeveless, and cut low in front, clinging to the bust with the pliancy of silk. The skirt terminates with a fringe, surmounted by a glass braid like interwoven cord. It will be the first time a glass dress has been worn on the stage in any land. The color effects of the dress under a strong light are wonderful. Delicate shades of pale green, pale blue, and silver white blend into each other with bewildering rapidity as the wearer walks. The dress does not sparkle; it has indescribable silvery sheen, and, as the wearer moves, the silvery light ripples from point to point on the dress like waves in the moonlight.

HIS LUCKY DISCOVERY.

The servant of a Vienna jeweller has recently made an extraordinary discovery. According to him he picked up in the street some years ago a small found knob, apparently broken off from some article of furniture. He threw it into an open drawer at home, where it remained. In turning this knob a short time ago around between his fingers he found that it moved, and, having unscrewed it, he discovered within the receptacle more than 100 small brilliants rolled up in paper. The last great jewel robbery in Vienna was in 1885, and five years later the jewelled staff of Marshal Radetsky was stolen from the arsenal. If no one puts in a claim the brilliants will probably fall to the servant.

worked working people. There is little or no work to be found, consequently rations cannot be had until they are no longer of much benefit. The Government gave minimum quantities in the first place, and delivered supplies of seed corn and food stuffs to the nearest railway station. The peasants having already been forced to sell their horses, were unable to secure the supplies so furnished in many cases without giving a large part to draymen.

The governor of Kherson is Prince Obolensky. It is upon him that the Government relies for its reports. Prince Obolensky has visited many of the villages which are suffering by local report, and the observations of the investigator indicate that he showed no great desire of ascertaining whether there was any considerable want.

Elizabethgrad is in the heart of the black earth zone. It was formerly so flourishing before the ignorant and shiftless farming methods wearied out the inexhaustible soil and impoverished the people, that single agricultural villages of thirty thousand would grow up. The country has never recovered from the terrible dearth of 1892, and the peasants have lost all power of resistance. And worse is coming. The great Provinces of Samara and Saratoff and many other large districts are threatened with an almost total crop failure.

THE VALUE OF WASTE.

The value of waste material is more strikingly exemplified in tailors' cuttings than in almost anything else. Small pieces, insignificant in themselves, accumulated day after day, represent many thousands of pounds at the end of a year. The cuttings from the British Government Army Clothing Department realizes more than £6,000 annually, while the waste material from the clothing manufacturers of Leeds is valued at £50,000. Yet every device that can be adopted is made use of to cut the cloth to the very best advantage and minimize the waste. The cuttings are sold to dealers at special prices, for this waste cloth is more valuable than the ordinary scraps of rag and other material sold as waste. The cuttings are finally purchased by cloth makers, and some really fine material is made from some of them.

FLEEING FROM FEVER.

The village of Ostia, about twenty-three miles from Rome and at the mouth of the Tiber, has hundreds of inhabitants during the winter and only about ten or twelve during the summer. The fever season begins in April or May, and lasts till the end of November; the inhabitants desert the village during this period, returning in November in order to cultivate the fertile fields. They crowd into huts of the most primitive kind. The floor is of stone, as are the door posts and some of the lower part of what we may call the walls, but the upper portion and the roof are composed of branches and thatch. They have a hole in the roof to allow the smoke to escape when they make a fire, but the climate is so mild that they do not often need a fire for warmth, while cooking is done outside. This insignificant and fever-stricken village was once an important port at which were landed all the supplies for Rome.

SMALL SERVICE.

There is in this world no function more important than that of charming—to shed joy, to radiate happiness, to cast light upon dark days, to be the golden thread of our destiny, the spirit of cheerfulness, grace and harmony—is not this to render a service?



Attracts Attention.

A well dressed man is the centre of attraction always, and the furnishings, as well as the clothes, give a man the dressy effect desired. Here are

BELTS, COLLARS,
TIES AND SHIRTS

to please the wearer and his friends.

J. L. BOYES.



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonsuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully ask a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

RUPTURE!

Any person afflicted with the above, will receive genuine WATER PAD TRUSS at \$1.50, by mail and secure.

Prescriptions

carefully compounded of the best drugs that can be bought. Our prices are right. Don't forget that experience is needed in all cases of business, especially the drug business. Call and see us.

J. J. PERRY.

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee.
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1901

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

KNITTING YARN

Grey and
White.

35c. per pound.

Sheeting Flannel, all-
wool, 36 inches wide, grey
and white, heavy, 45c. yd.

Highest prices for wool.

LONSDALE WOOLEN MILLS.

293m

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following is a list of successful candidates at the recent exams:

Junior Matriculation—G. Gibbard, A. M. Gibson, R. Grooms, G. E. Grange, G. E. Huffman, H. E. Martin, Napanee; E. F. Hinch, F. H. Ryan, G. Woodcock, Newburgh.

To complete Matriculation—C. Bartlett, J. Hogan, J. N. McKim, Napanee.

Senior Leaving, Pt. I—M. Forrester, Bath; E. B. Asselstine, Napanee; L. Collins, Bath; H. A. Daly, C. H. Paul, J. M. Preston, Napanee.

Senior Leaving, Pt. II—A. Beeman, B. Hawley, E. R. Asselstine, Napanee.

Honor Matriculation—R. D. Guy, Camden East, in English history, French, Trigonometry, Geometry, German.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE PROMOTIONS.

The following pupils have been promoted from Junior II.

Form III—Lawrence Wright.
II Senior—Maud Anderson, Willie Anderson, Harry Baker, Lena Bartlett, Stanley Canniff, Earl File, Arthur Fraser, Florence Gibbard, George Gibbard, Arthur Gibson, Raymond Grooms, Ola Hovey, Lucile Huggins, James Logie, Ernest Madden, Flossie Milligan, Thorold Smith, Harry Steacy, Pearl Ungar.

The following pupils have been promoted from Senior II.

Form III—Lillian Bicknell, Frank Boyes, Harold Cowan, Helen Eyvel, Herbert File, Edith Fraser, Abbie Hamilton, Gerald Loynes, Harold Martin, Martha Milling, Edith Preston, Myrtle Stevens, Charles Templeton.

Conditionally admitted: Luella Dean, Ernest Gibson, George Huffman, Willie Leonard.

The Collegiate Institute opens on Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, at 9 a.m. All pupils are requested to be on hand at the time of opening.

Howard's Emulsion with acidulated glycerine,
—MAKES—
**THIN, PALE AND DELICATE
PEOPLE HEALTHY & STRONG.**
25c, 50c and 75c
AT THE MEDICAL HALL
DETLOF & WALLACE,
"The Prescription Druggists"

CREAMERIES,

50 Cents.

T. H. WALLER.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

A Word to the Wise.

We would call the attention of our readers to Mr. J. R. Dafoe's advertisement on page eight. He is handling the best coal on the market and is also buying all kinds of grain and solicits a share of your patronage. He is also manufacturing the celebrated nonsuch family flour, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers. 36a

Grand Trunk Smash-Up.

A smash-up occurred about four o'clock Monday morning on the Grand Trunk railroad, just west of Fredericksburg, by which six freight cars of an east bound train were more or less wrecked. A couple of cars of corn were strewn over the track and some merchandise came to grief. Nobody was hurt, fortunately, and wreckers soon cleared the tracks. Several minor accidents have occurred near this spot, due, it is thought to trains running down grade at terrific speed and up another grade, the sudden weight on the draw bars breaking them.

Fatal Accident in Manitoba.

Word has been received here of the sudden death of little Leslie Towns, son of Mr. Geo. Towns, a former resident of this county, who is now living at Ringa, Man. In a letter to our townsman, Mr. John Carson, the following information is gleaned:—"I regret to tell you of the accident which happened to little Leslie the Sunday after you left here. A horse kicked him in the head and medical aid was called in and an operation performed. A bone was taken out of his head, but he died without regaining consciousness on Monday, Aug. 5th, at 4 o'clock a. m. and was buried on Tuesday." The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Towns in this county will be pained to learn of this sad accident.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Binder Twine Factory at Peterboro.

Peterboro citizens recently approved the by-law granting \$1,500 for the purchase of the site for the Canadian Cordage Company's new factory. The town council has also granted the company exemptions from taxation on the factory for ten years. A recent report of the Board of Trade shows that about \$125,000 of the stock has been taken up and the factory is to be running by December next. The farmers who are the prime movers in the matter seem to have good reason for their belief that the success of the factory is certain, as they have cheap power in addition to the free site and exemption from taxes. We learn that nearly two thousand farmers in Ontario and Manitoba have taken stock in this enterprise. 36ap

The World's Fair.

The Board of Directors of Camden Agricultural Society met last Saturday to make the necessary preparations for the

EastEnd Barber Shop,
Next to Jamieson's Bakery, former
the Tichborne House.
J. N. Osborne, Prop.

The Trophy Race.

The last of the series of road races the Canada Cycle and Motor Co's. is held on Friday evening, a large assembly to witness the event. M. Willie Fitchett won the last heat and cup, Percy Madden being a good second.

Music Teacher.

Miss Cairns, A.O.C.M. and gold medal in pipe organ, will receive pupils in pipe organ and harmony. She will be two days of the week in Napanee, during the week of the week in Napanee. For communication with Cairns, address to Newburgh.

Scranton Coal.

Mrs. E. M. Bartlett begs to announce the public that she has re-opened the yard at the foot of Centre street, where has on hand a full supply of the celebrated Scranton Coal, so well known to the people of Napanee and surrounding district.

Census Returns.

The following figures are the correct returns for Lennox & Addington:—L—Families 3,323, increase 131; dw 3,170, decrease 2; population 13,422, decrease 478. Addington—Families increase 137; dwellings 4,927, increase 24,475, increase 344.

A Disappointed Crowd.

The Steamer Aletha was billed to an excursion from Napanee to 1 O'clock Point on Friday morning, but a large number gathered at the wharf well filled lunch baskets to take the boat failed to put in an appearance, and, needless to say, there was a pointed lot of people at the dock.

A Successful Outing.

The Eastern Methodist Sunday excursion on Tuesday was a grand success, some 500 passengers taking in the excursion travelled via Bay of Quinte to Kingston, thence per steamer to 1000 Island Park. Through the kindness of Mr. H. Warner the Sunday children were presented with complimentary tickets.

Serious Accident.

On Monday afternoon while assisting in thrashing on the farm of Mr. (Friskin, Richmond, a man named Maudy was the victim of a painful accident. It seems he was engaged in cutting the sheaf brands near the feed board and an iron tooth broke loose from the machine and struck him in the face, severely cutting his nose and cheek. Dr. Leonard attended the wounds, which, though very painful, were not considered serious.

Runaway.

Miss Katie Sharp, trained nurse, sister of Mr. John Sharp, recently a resident of Morven, now of Napanee, met with a serious accident last Friday. She and her nephew, was driving to Bath when the horse became frightened at a dog and away, throwing the occupants out. Sharp sustained the fracture of a collar bone and lies at the home of her brother Morven under the care of a doctor. The boy was also hurt, but not so seriously. Miss Sharp.

Fall Fairs.

Below will be found the dates of fairs in which our readers may be interested:—

Toronto Industrial.....	Aug. 26—Sat.
Harrowsmith.....	Sept. 1—Sat.
Kingston.....	Sept. 1—Sat.
Tamworth.....	Sept. 1—Sat.
Napanee.....	Sept. 1—Sat.
Deseronto Horticultural.....	Sept. 1—Sat.
Pictou.....	Sept. 1—Sat.
Shannonville.....	Sept. 1—Sat.
Centerville.....	Sept. 1—Sat.

An Unexpected Death.

The friends and relatives of Mr. C.

RUPTURE!

Any person afflicted with the above we sell a genuine WATER PAD TRUSS at \$1.50. Call and see us.

Prescriptions

carefully compounded of the best drugs that can be bought. Our prices are right. Don't forget that experience is needed in all classes of business, especially the drug business. Call and see us.

J. J. PERRY.
Druggist

CALL AND SEE US.

We have opened up another Bakery and Confectionery Store at 406-408 of the Main Street, and we are pleased to see you in our new place. Don't forget to see us.

Fresh Bananas, Lemons, and Oranges.

Also, we have a large quantity of our best quality of new apples, and we are pleased to see you in our new place.

A. G. Fairbairn.

Sept. 10th, 1901. Capt. John W. L. of N. 1st Regt. captured a large number of German soldiers.

If you have any of the above, bring it to us. We will give you a good price and guarantee satisfaction.

F. G. G. & Co. Jewelry Store.

By the way, we have a large quantity of the Standard oil company's products. We have reduced them to 1/2 price, and we are pleased to see you in our new place. The profits on the new oil are 1/2 price in the state the first year, and 1/2 times the cost of the advertisement. There is no business (except burglary) which cannot be increased by newspaper advertisement.

School teachers, like editors, at times are the recipients of queer misadventures. Shortly before vacation, a teacher in the eastern part of the province, received a note of caution from the mother of one of the pupils, couched in the following terms: "Dear Miss please do not push Johnny too hard, for so much of his brains is intellect that he aw't to be held back a good deal or he will run to intellect entirely and I do not desire this. So please keep his intellect from getting bigger than his body and in jarring him for life."

A Baltimore clergyman has thus spoken. Any church has the right to expect the support of the daily press. The newspaper is the church's hand-maid in advancing the divine kingdom, but it has no right to ask for all kinds of complimentary notices and reviews of insignificant meetings and entertainments as gifts. This is degrading. I have come in business contact with a large number of publishers and have generally found them businesslike, courteous and willing to act generously toward the churches, but I have found few churches that have shown themselves willing to advertise to any great extent or speak good words for the daily paper. The publisher is under no obligation to advertise the church without pay or spread its fame and receive therefrom only criticism.

DEAFNESS NOISES IN THE HEAD &c. positively cured by HARKLEY'S EAR LOTION. This new remedy goes right to the actual seat of the disease, and has effected such remarkable cures that the greatest hope is held out to all sufferers, no matter how bad or long standing the case may be. **ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE** any ordinary case, and will be sent securely packed and post paid, with full directions and testimonials upon receipt of \$1.00. Order directly from JAMES E. HARKLEY, 24, Stockdale Road, South Lambeth, London, ENGLAND.

Harry Steacy, Pearl Ungar.

The following pupils have been promoted from Senior II.

Form III—Lillian Bicknell, Frank Boyes, Harold Cowan, Helen Eyvel, Herbert Fife, Edith Fraser, Abbie Hamilton, Gerald Loynes, Harold Martin, Martha Milling, Edith Preston, Myrtle Stevens, Charles Templeton.

Conditionally admitted: Luella Dean, Ernest Gibson, George Huffmam, Willie Leonard.

The Collegiate Institute opens on Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, at 9 a.m. All pupils are requested to be on hand at the time of opening.

A new summer resort on the bay, west of Deseronto, and opposite Northport, is attracting some attention just now. It has been named Mountain View.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 20 lbs. granulated sugar \$1, 24 lbs. bright yellow sugar \$1. Coal oil, 20c gal. Pure Paris Green cheaper than all others. 5 packages Coru Starch 25c. Dr. Morse's, Chase's and Ayer's Pills, 20c box. Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure 45c bottle.



Proud of Them

LADIES OF TASTE AND SKILL
RIDE THE

Cleveland, Crescent, Hyslops AND Massey-Harris

BICYCLES.

AND ARE PROUD OF THEM.

From first to last they show their quality. They are built for easy riding and hard service. They are beauties in construction and are equal to the hard knocks any rider desires to submit them to as a test.

They are Canadian made Wheels

and are positively the strongest and easiest running Bicycle made.

W. J. NORMILE,

Napanee Bicycle Works.

Headquarters for Repairing
and Enamelling.

shows that about \$123,000 of the stock has been taken up and the factory is to be running by December next. The farmers who are the prime movers in the matter seem to have good reason for their belief that the success of the factory is certain, as they have cheap power in addition to the free site and exemption from taxes. We learn that nearly two thousand farmers in Ontario and Manitoba have taken stock in this enterprise. 36ap

The World's Fair.

The Board of Directors of Camden Agricultural Society met last Saturday to make the necessary preparations for the fall exhibition which will be held at Centreville on the 28th of September. The premium list was carefully revised, and large additions were made in the stock classes, especially for horses and cattle. Judges for the several classes were nominated who will receive invitations to attend and award the prizes. Some one made the remark that the selection of judges was the best that had ever been made. The directors seemed determined to put forth every effort to make the coming exhibition better than any of the good ones held in past years. And inasmuch as members' subscriptions will be taken this year from persons living anywhere in this or any other country, the exhibition can justly be called the "World's Fair," though perhaps, in a limited degree in some respects.

J. B. AYLWORTH, Secretary.
Newburgh, Aug. 20th, 1901.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Napanee Cheese Board.

Board met in the council chamber on Wednesday afternoon. The following factories boarded cheese:

	NO.	WHITE	COLOR.
Napanee	1	120	..
Camden East	2	..	..
Centreville	3	80	..
Croydon	4	40	..
Phippen No. 2	5	..	..
Kingsford	6	50	..
Deseronto	7	100	..
Union	8	100	..
Clairview	9	40	..
Metzler	10	..	..
Odesse	11	100	..
Excelsior	12	..	..
Silville	13	40	..
Enterprise	14	100	..
Whitman Creek	15	70	..
Tamworth	16	75	..
Forest Mills	17	70	..
Shedfield	18	50	..
Moscow	19	..	..
Bell Rock	20	..	..
Selby	21	150	..
Phippen No. 1	22	100	..
Palace Road	23	..	..
Petworth	24	..	..
Newburgh	25	75	..
Marbank	26	..	..
Empey	27	80	..

905 535
8c. bid for white and 9c. for colored;
no sales.

Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next at 2 p.m.

No. 22 TINNED STEEL

30 Gal. Milk Cans

\$5.00.

T. H. WALLER.

BEEF, IRON AND WINE,

"The old reliable Tonic."

In full 16 oz. Bottles, 75c.

AT THE MEDICAL HALL,

DETLOF & WALLACE.

It's good if you get it from Detlof & Wallace.

Below will be found the dates & fairs in which our readers may be interested:—

Toronto Industrial.....Aug. 26—S
Harrowamith.....Sept
Kingston.....Sept
Tamworth.....Sept
Napanee.....Sept
Deseronto Horticultural.....Se
Picton.....Sept
Shannonville.....Sept
Centreville.....Sept

An Unexpected Death.

The friends and relatives of Mr. Scott, an aged gentleman living on street, were greatly surprised to his sudden death on Sunday morning had partaken of the morning meal and was in his usual health, but later he was found in his chair. Deceased was about 83 years of age and had spent the greater part of his life in Newburgh and Napanee. The funeral place on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock the Eastern cemetery. His wife about a year ago. One son and daughter survive.

They May Open Coal Yard.

The local coal combine is looked with great displeasure. It has for Trades and Labor Council, as the sentatives of the big army of workers all classes, to seek some other means of obtaining their supply of wood even as the Board of Education tried. The council has not been idle. B communicating with American dealers it has been found that coal obtained at about half the price than Kingston merchants. Said an official of the council on Monday morning to representative:—"It has come to that we will establish a co-operative and wood yard here. A citizen wished his name withheld, has offered advance money and put a man in to manage the business, asking two cents a ton for his profits. The Council will pay the manager's salary other expenses. You can state to the council has been in communicating with American wholesale dealers and owners, and finds that anybody can't who has the cash. It has been stated only the retail dealers could buy, but is not so. The price, too, is away. We have discovered that the combine this end of the line, and every one it now." "Will the yard be for the use of union men?" queried porter. "I cannot say as to that," reply: "that question has still to be tied. I believe the council could make business pay, and furnish coal at \$1 ton less than the citizens are now co to pay for it. The council does not to make money out of the scheme merely to give the workmen reasonable christian prices."—Whi

Knives, Forks, Spoon

We have just received a enormous stock of high-grade cutlery prices lower than ever offered before.

Our prices will attract the sh buyers. The lines we offer are in quality.

See the endless variety of s —new this season—never on market before.

SOLD BY

F. W. SMITH & BRO

NAPANEE JEWELLERY ST

Barber Shop.
to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly at
Shorne House.
J. N. Osborne, Prop. 14-1f

ophy Race.
ast of the series of road races for
ada Cycle and Motor Co's. trophy,
d on Friday evening, a large crowd
ing to witness the event. Master
Fitchett won the last heat and the
roy Madden being a good second.

Teacher.
Cairns, A.O.C.M. and gold medalist
organ, will receive pupils in piano,
gan and harmony. She will devote
s of the week in Napanee to teach.
For communication with Miss
address to Newburgh. 36tp

on Coal.
E. M. Bartlett begs to announce to
lic that she has re-opened the coal
the foot of Centre street, where she
hand a full supply of the celebrated
on Coal, so well known to the people
ance and surrounding district. 30tf

s Returns.
following figures are the correct re-
or Lennex & Addington;—Lennex
ities 3,323, increase 131; dwellings
decrease 2; population 13,422, de-
478. Addington—Families 5,123,
e 137; dwellings 4,927, increase 55;
tion 24,475, increase 344.

ppointed Crowd.
Steamer Aletha was billed to carry
ursion from Napanee to Twelve
s Point on Friday morning last, and
number gathered at the wharf with
led lunch baskets to take the trip.
out failed to put in an appearance
needless to say, there was a disap-
lot of people at the dock.

ccessful Outing.
Eastern Methodist Sunday School
ion on Tuesday was a grand success,
500 passengers taking in the trip.
ursion travelled via Bay of Quinte
gston, thence per steamer Caspian
0 Island Park. Through the kind-
f Mr. H. Warner the Sunday School
en were presented with complimen-
tickets.

us Accident.
Monday afternoon while assisting in
ing on the farm of Mr. George
in, Richmond, a man named Calvin
y was the victim of a painful acci-
It seems he was engaged in cutting
leaf brands near the feed board when
n tooth broke loose from the cylinder
truck him in the face, severely cutting
ee and cheek. Dr. Leonard dressed
ounds, which, though very painful,
ot considered serious.

way.
is Katie Sharp, trained nurse, daugh-
Mr. John Sharp, recently a resident
rven, now of Napanee, met with quite
os accident last Friday. She, with
ephew, was driving to Bath when the
became frightened at a dog and ran
throwing the occupants out. Miss
o sustained the fracture of a couple of
nd lies at the home of her brother in
en under the care of a doctor. The
as also hurt, but not so seriously as
Sharp.

Fairs.
ow will be found the dates of fall
in which our readers may be
sted:—
to Industrial.....Aug. 26—Sept. 7.
wsmith.....Sept. 5-6.
ton.....Sept. 9-13.
vorth.....Sept. 13-14.
nee.....Sept. 17-18.
onto Horticultural.....Sept. 25.
n.....Sept. 25-26.
nonville.....Sept. 28.
eville.....Sept. 28.

Unexpected Death.
s friends and relatives of Mr. Gideon

August Shower ... of Values!

Still the shower of values continues—and our great Midsummer Clearance Sale is securing the attention of hundreds who know by experience the splendid money-saving opportunities it offers. Every department of the Big Store is a feature of interest—also a feature of profit to every customer. Price-cutting has been properly attended to—make your purse smile with the saving on each purchase. It's the opportunity of the year for thrift, for economy, for wise providing. Join in this week's bargains. You'll see them if your prudent—you'll buy them if you're smart. Come to-morrow.

Another Hosiery and Glove Chance!

Extraordinary price-offerings in wanted goods have been the order of the day at the Big Store this month. None more attractive than the **LADIES' HOSIERY & GLOVE VALUES. SATURDAY, 24th**, will be another field day in our August Clearance Sale of these goods. You know what money-savings the last sale brought you. Saturday's opportunity will be equally, if not more, to your advantage.

A straight 25 per cent. Discount on our usual close selling prices on all Hosiery and Glove purchases you make that day.

Lace and Embroidery

End Flyers!

Tuesday's **LACE AND EMBROIDERY END SALE** will ~~carry~~ every woman an opportunity to indulge her taste and please her fancy in Laces and Embroideries at little cost. Quick-clearance prices rule.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27th, the hour of sale is 9 o'clock.

No need to tell you to be on hand in good time for your share.

1000 yards Laces and Embroideries in ends of from 1½ to 5 yards.

Superior Values in Furnishings.

Our Men's Furnishings store is steadily winning its way into the good graces of every man and boy who combines good taste with economy. And that pleasing fact is but a natural sequence of the unexcelled goods we hand out to our patrons at prices which—quality considered—cannot be discounted in Eastern Ontario. This lively August Clearance Sale brings to light many special offerings in Men's and Boys' Fixings. Come in to-morrow. We have everything men and boys want—at prices they are glad to pay.

500 Yards all wool Tweeds—regular price \$1.00 and \$1.50—sale price 35c and 50c yard.

will be found the dates of fall in which our readers may be interested:—

Industrial.....	Aug. 26—Sept. 7.
Yamish.....	Sept. 5-6.
on.....	Sept. 9-13.
orth.....	Sept. 13-14.
ee.....	Sept. 17-18.
nto Horticultural.....	Sept. 25.
nvill.....	Sept. 25-26.
ville.....	Sept. 28.
	Sept. 28.

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Forks,
Spoons.**

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**SOLD BY
W. SMITH & BRO.,
PANEE JEWELLERY STORE**

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500 Yards all wool Tweeds—regular price \$1.00 and \$1.50—sale price 35c and 50c yard.

The Big Store, Lahey & Co.

GOVERNMENT HAS ITS WAY.

The Postmaster at Delight Wash., Grace-fully Yields a Point.

The postmaster at Delight, Wash., has consented that the office be made one at which money orders may be issued. The Post Office Department determined some time ago that Delight should be made a money order office. The postmaster objected and wrote to the Postmaster-General in opposition to the plan. Again he was informed of the determination of the Department. Postmaster-General Smith the other day received the following letter:

"Postmaster General:
 "Sir: Yours of the 13th inst. received and contents noted. We think from the tone of your kind letter that you mistook our meaning perhaps or we should have been more explicit.

"We never intended to dictate to you how our Post Office should be run, and if you come to such a conclusion you mistook our meaning.

"It is your duty to give to the public in our neighborhood the very best mail service possible, and if you think it would answer that end by making it a money order office we have no more to say. The next thing would be for us to let somebody else have it if it did not suit us. Until the last two or three years the only pay there was in our Post Office was the convenience there was in it for our community. Our first quarter cancellations did not quite amount to \$4 and we never got a red cent of that, as there was no instruction come with our commission (had not got the postal laws) we sent the whole business to the United States expecting when it was audited we would get our pay, but we never did.

"This was during Cleveland's first term. Then during his second term in making our quarterly report we over-looked \$10 in stamps that we got from the Department. Have done that very thing since and was allowed to make the correction that we took no credit for which was held against us and persisted in the extent of pressing our sureties for payment (of course we would not let them suffer), we borrowed the money and paid, but never knew why.

"At the time referred to we were only experimenting with our country; did not know then whether it would make an agricultural one or not, but all doubts in that direction have happily been dispelled, which is evidenced by the trainloads of emigrants that are almost daily coming to our States and adjacent ones.

"Well, we are like the young preacher, got clear away from the text. Af-

ter we had sent one letter to you and come to think what we had written, that Delight belonged to me and that we had a right to say whether it should be a money order office or not, but your answer had none of the 'Big I and little u' about it, but was tinged with kindness toward an old ignorant man.

"Now it remains for you to say if Delight is to be a money order office, we have no more to say, you are the boss.

"Tell us what to do and we will lay our head on the block. Yours most respectfully, —P. M.—

—Washington Evening Star.

How Best to Utilize the Organic Wastes on the Farm.

The soil, after a few years' cultivation, needs a renewal of humus,—that is, decomposed or decomposing vegetable matter. The original supply, exhausted, the once moist, loose, friable soil of the prairie becomes dry, hard, lumpy and unresponsive to the tiller's art. Such soils are often pronounced worn out. And so they are so far as exhaustion of humus,—vegetable matter,—organic matter,—is concerned, but not in the inorganic elements of vegetable growth which are the most expensive to procure and the most difficult to replace when once really exhausted. Many a field bearing the reputation of being exhausted needs only a new supply of humus to make it as productive as ever, and how best to utilize for this purpose the organic wastes of the farm is one of the important problems, not of the near future but of the very present time.

Slip-shop methods, based upon the reputed inexhaustibility of the soil, has brought grief to many an energetic tiller of the soil who used brawn merely or used it out of proportion with brain. Every straw stack burned, every crop of cornstalks raked and burned, every fork-full of manure allowed to go to waste, is just so much on the wrong side of nature's ledger account against the improvidence, unthrift and unwise tillers of the soil. The bookkeeper and the cashier may forget, may make mistakes, but nature never, and she never neglects to enter a debit nor fails to make a collection therefor; and what is just as true, she never forgets nor neglects to enter up a credit and to give the creditor the benefit thereof. It is the safest savings bank in the world and the only one that never defaults! How best to secure these credits at nature's bank—that is, how best to utilize these wastes in replacing essential elements of fertility that are being removed from the soil with every crop is a problem that the successful farmer of the future must solve.

MAKING WAY FOR FALL.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH

we will make Spring and Summer Weight Suitings and Trouserings at Cost, in order to clear the way for Fall Goods which are arriving every day.

Now is the time to add to your wardrobe a nice, fashionable suit, well made and well trimmed, at the manufacturer's price.

Our fall stock will be larger and more varied than ever before.

Call and examine it

J. A. Cathro,
 Fine Tailoring,
 Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

Church of England Notes.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday services. Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at the midday service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

Lamps.
 This week we are offering special values, \$1.10 lamps for 75 cents, to clear.
 BOYLE & SON.

Rural schools opened on Monday.
 The recent census gives the population of Napanee as 3,143.

Grinding at Close's Mills in the forenoon of Tuesdays and Saturdays till after new crop is threshed.

Guns, Rifles, Powder, Shot, Loaded Shells, Primers, Wads, Loading Tools, large variety.
 BOYLE & SON.

A number of the disappointed excursionists who intended taking in the trip on the Aletha last Friday hired a van, drove to Deseronto and crossed to Forrester's Island, returning in the evening after a pleasant days outing.